

LATEST GERMAN LUSITANIA NOTE IS ACCEPTED BY U.S.

But New Submarine Policy
Must Not Apply To
Armed Liners

LIKELY TO AGREE

Bernstorff Says Germany
Doesn't Intend To
Sink Liners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, Feb. 17.—Secretary of State Lansing has informed Count Bernstorff that Germany's latest Lusitania formula would be acceptable for that particular case but he demanded assurances that Germany's new submarine policy would not be extended to passenger-carrying liners even though they are armed for defensive purposes.

Earlier Conferences
Washington, February 16.—Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, has conferred with Secretary of State Lansing relative to the advisability of postponing the application of Germany's submarine order, in view of further negotiations. Count Bernstorff said that Germany did not intend to sink liners.

Mr. Lansing welcomed this statement and added that Germany's threat to sink armed merchantmen without warning again opened the entire question of submarine warfare. The Lusitania agreement cannot be finally accepted until the United States has determined whether there is anything in it to conflict with Germany's new submarine policy.

Final Draft Presented
Prior to the conversation between Count Bernstorff and Mr. Lansing, the former presented a draft of the final German Lusitania Note, embodying the changes suggested by the American Government and also another draft suggested by the German Government. Mr. Lansing's announcement that the submarine controversy has been reopened astonished diplomatic and other circles, as the morning papers announced that the Lusitania incident had been settled.

Amsterdam, February 17.—The Socialists, in the Prussian Diet, have expressed their disapproval of the Government's submarine campaign against merchantmen.

Apologies To Holland
Amsterdam, February 17.—The German Government has informed Holland that its enquiry has proved that the commander of the tank motorvessel Artemis, which was recently torpedoed by a German torpedo-boat, was blameless. It admits that the torpedoing of the vessel was a blunder on the part of the commander of the German torpedo-boat, has disapproved his action and taken the necessary measures, apologies for the incident and offers an indemnity.

FIRE AT BROOKLYN DOCK NOT INCENDIARY'S WORK

Was Caused by Faulty Electric
Wires; Bolton Castle and Pacific Saved, But Damaged

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, February 16.—The owners of the Bolton Castle and the Pacific state that both steamers have been saved, but are seriously damaged. The fire was not of incendiary origin, but was due to electric wires.

Mail Notices

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Feb. 19
Per R.M. s.s. Montague. Feb. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Wakanoura M. Feb. 22
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Feb. 24
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. Montague. Feb. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Feb. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Mar. 12
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Feb. 19
Per P. and O. s.s. Namur Feb. 20
Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique. Mar. 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Mar. 5

Battle Is Raging At Kikiang, South of Chungking; Tsai Ao Commands The Yunnanese

Peking Awaits Result With Interest; Luchow Still In
Government Hands; New Revolutionary Society

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, February 18.—The Peking Gazette learns from a reliable source that a wireless message from Chungking reports that Chungking is quiet. Luchow is still in the hands of the Government troops, while a battle is raging at Kikiang, southwards of Chungking, near the Kweichow border.

The Peking Gazette says that it will be recalled that a force supposed to be commanded by Tsai Ao in person occupied Kikiang early this month, probably with the assistance of Kweichow troops from Kwelyang. In this event the force now fighting the Northerners is commanded by Tsai Ao himself. The Government force is probably a detachment of the 7th Division as a report was current some days ago that immediately the attitude of Kweichow was made clear in the last week in January a detachment of the 7th Division, presumably its advance-guard, was ordered to proceed to Kikiang with the object to occupy the city. The result of the battle is awaited with great interest.

Treaty With Manchus Revised

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, February 18.—In consequence of his appointment as chairman of the Tsanchengyuan, Prince Pu Lun has resigned his post as Chief of the Household Department of the Imperial Family. Prince Tsai Ying will become the new Chief of the Department.

The session of the Tsanchengyuan which will end in a fortnight will probably be prolonged for two months, as the settlement of some bills is still outstanding.

Prince Tsai Yun, in the name of the Imperial Family, will answer the congratulatory calls made on the occasion of the birthday of Emperor Hsuan Tung.

Yuan Shih-k'ai has instructed the State Department to revise the favorable treaty signed by the Imperial Manchu Family and the Republican Governments. Orders have been given that those paragraphs which are not contrary to the monarchy shall remain unchanged.

New Revolutionary Society

The Shanghai Taoyin Office has received an instruction from the Ministry of Interior that according to reports received from Shanghai

Chinese detectives a new revolutionary society named "The Citizens' Society" has been organized by Huang Yih-yao, the eldest son of Huang Hsing, at Shanghai, and the aim of this society is to start outbreak in Kiangsu province. The office is instructed to make a strict investigation.

In connection with this report, it is said that the rebels have recently organized a financial bureau here. They are soliciting financial support from Chinese merchants.

Fighting Line Extended

The National Herald says that the fighting line in Southern Szechuen is extending from Chungking to the south east to Chikiang and Hokiang, and from Neichi to Luchowfu, and on the further west to Hsuehchowfu and Chienwei. It extends over 500 Chinese miles and the troops at the front desire reinforcements.

The Shunpao reports:—The Peking Government has promised to reward the General who defended Luchowfu with the title of nobleman and the officers and men with \$200,000. Liu Tsung-hao at Neichi has tried to take Luchowfu several times but failed and has left a portion of his men at Neichi and retired to Hsuehchowfu. The Yunnan forces are trying to cross the river to proceed to Chengtu. General Hsueh Hsiang-sheng has wired to the Government that Liu Tsung-hao has retired and his officers and men should be rewarded as promised.

Yunnan Forces In Hunan

The Yunnan forces have arrived at Chenchu in Hunan and the Kailashai people have joined them. There are now over 20,000 troops.

According to a Hongkong telegram received by the Eastern Times, dated February 17, the troops under General Lung Chikwan, the Chiangchun of Kwangtung, have fought against revolutionary forces in the districts of the North River. The revolutionaries captured 1,000 men of the Government troops. They used two machine guns and killed many of the Government troops.

The same paper reports that, in reply to the diplomatic corps, Lu Chien-hsiang, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has stated that the Peking Government may be able to suppress the Yunnan forces within six months.

BRITAIN TRYING TO END BIG FREIGHT CONGESTION

Suggestion That Central Authority Control All Shipping Is Withdrawn

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 17.—In the House of Commons today Mr. B. E. Peto, Conservative M.P. for Devizes, suggested that a central expert authority should control shipping. He said that the congestion at the ports was largely responsible for the shortage of tonnage.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, said that he did not doubt that improvement was possible but he did not think much could be done owing to admirals and generals lacking commercial training. It was impossible to requisition all British shipping. Eighteen ship-owners of the highest standing were giving their best advice to the Government on the matter.

Mr. Peto's amendment was withdrawn after a statement had been made by Mr. Walter Runciman announcing that the completing would be permitted of ships which were nearly finished, explaining the efforts being made to relieve congestion at the docks and the impossibility of fixing maximum freights below the world price.

Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, announced that the import of fruit from all parts of the Empire would be exempted from restriction. The House of Commons has adopted the Address.

LL. GEORGE WANTS MORE LABOR IN THE ARSENALS

Urges Cessation of Building So Men Can Transfer; Increase Alcohol Output

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 17.—Mr. Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, urges the cessation of building operations and the temporary transference of labor to the building of munition factories.

Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, have conferred with distillers with a view to increasing the output of alcohol for making explosives.

British Labor Party Demand War Pensions

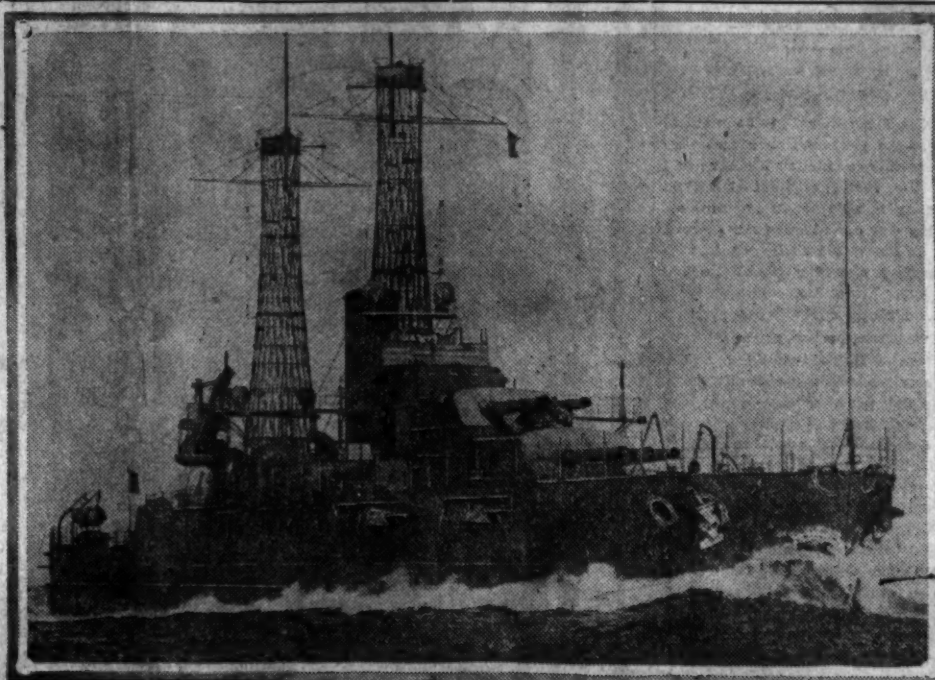
Will Press for Grants to Men Contracting Disease While Serving With Colors

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 17.—In the House of Commons, today, in reply to an amendment to the address brought forward by the Labor party, demanding pensions for those men who contracted disease while serving with the colors, Mr. H. W. Forster, Financial Secretary to the War Office, announced that the Government had established a new body to deal with such cases, which were outside the limits of the pensions warrant. Members of the Labor party were not satisfied with this and intimated that they would again press the matter.

Sir Wilfred Lawson has resigned, as he does not approve the Government's war policy.

Newest U. S. Super-Dreadnought On Speed Trial



This picture shows the U. S. S. Oklahoma, the latest addition to Uncle Sam's sea-fighting force cleaving the water on her speed trials off Rockland, Me. The Oklahoma is fitted with reciprocal engines, while her sister ship, the Nevada, is equipped with turbine engines. Naval men are watching the tests with interest to decide which type of engine is best suited to the needs of our navy.

GEN. HUGH SCOTT IN GARRISON'S PLACE

Chief of Staff of U. S. Army
Is Temporary Secretary
Of War

New York, February 11.—Major General Hugh Lenox Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, has been appointed acting Secretary of War to succeed Mr. Lindley M. Garrison, who has resigned.

General Scott's reputation has been made by his work with the Indians and in the Philippines. He commanded the military post of Jolo from 1903 to 1905 and abolished the slave trade in the Sulu Peninsula. He has served in several Indian expeditions.—United Press.

Armament Question

New York, February 11.—Mr. Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, and Mr. Henry Breckinridge, Assistant Secretary of War, have both resigned because of differences with President Wilson regarding the army system and the Philippine independence questions. Mr. Garrison has been known among the members of the present Cabinet for his firm opinion. His sudden resignation is received with surprise. The rumor that the Secretary of War has resigned on account of the Lusitania affair is officially denied.

There seems little doubt that the resignation of the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary of War will place the Army Expansion Bill in a difficult position and that their resignation was chiefly concerned with the question of armament. One report is that the reason for their resignations is that President Wilson, in face of the opposition of Congress, could not uphold the government's plan to create a continental army to be placed under the control of the Federal Government. Members of Congress opposed the government's plan because of the political pressure brought by the militias of the several States. President Wilson also has yielded to this pressure, it was said.

British Food Prices Increase 47 Per Cent

Official Figures Give Comparison of 83 Per Cent in Germany, 112 in Austria

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 17.—The Board of Trade Labor Gazette states that the prices of food in Great Britain have increased 47 per cent, as compared with 83 per cent in Germany and 112 per cent in Austria.

The Weather

Changeable and misty weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 58.4 and the minimum 41.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 47.0 and 35.0.

Consul-General and Mrs. Sammons Return To Shanghai on Tenny

After Telling U. S. Commercial
Bodies of Far East, He
Has Stormy Trip

Mr. Thomas Sammons, American Consul General, returned to Shanghai yesterday on the Tenny Maru. He was accompanied by Mrs. Sammons whose health has been greatly improved by the trip home.

Mr. Sammons declares that there is a keen and increasing interest in the possibilities of trade with China among the business men of America. This is especially true of Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco and the other Pacific Coast cities. He spoke before commercial organizations in these and other towns telling exporters what they could buy from and sell to China.

After his arrival Mr. Sammons went to the Astor House Hotel where he will remain until permanently located. When seen in his rooms last night he was fortified behind a rampart of correspondence that had accumulated during his absence.

After a visit to Washington, the State Department sent the consul general on a tour to tell commercial bodies of the larger cities about the trade possibilities in the Far East.

"While in New York," he said, "I was notified that Consul-General Cheshire of Canton was sick in the city. I went at once to see him. He was in a serious condition at the time and was soon afterward moved to a hospital where his condition improved somewhat. It is not known when he will return to his post."

He said that business conditions in the United States were generally prosperous. Great interest was being manifested in the plans for increasing the American merchant marine and there was a demand for ships—especially on the Pacific Coast.

"While in Washington," said Mr. Sammons, "I took up the matter of securing funds for a consulate building in Shanghai. No definite decision was reached, but the matter was very favorably received."

Storms and floods tagged the footsteps of Mr. Sammons. As he went through the state of New York, there was a blizzard which snapped off telegraph poles by the mile and left the wires in a serious snarl. There were storms in the Northwest as he went through and reaching California he found that parts of the state had been swept by a flood of serious proportions. Once embarked on the transport Sheridan, he imagined that he was through with such calamities. His luck was otherwise. At Honolulu they felt the force of the worst storm of 40 years.

Maj. C. P. Holcomb, United States district attorney, returned to Shanghai.

TORONTO'S AMERICAN CLUB IS BURNT DOWN

Bombs Thrown at Another
Building Cause Disastrous
Fire; Two People Killed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Toronto, February 17.—Following an explosion in the top story of a building, a fire has destroyed the American Club. Incendiarism is suspected.

Two persons perished in the fire, one being an American. Two 18-lb. shells were found. The firemen heard three explosions. Investigation at the outrage is intense.

Mr. Balfour Is Sorry Zeppelins Not Copied

Admiralty Trying to Remedy
Omission, But Can't Over-
take Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 15.—The House of Commons discussed an amendment to the address, regretting that the speech from the Throne contained no mention of the measures taken to strengthen the air services.

Mr. H. J. Tennant, Under Secretary of State for War, said that the air service was intended to be offensive and not defensive, but it was protecting vulnerable points. Naval aircraft were watching the coast and army aircraft the land. Sir Percy Scott was still in command of the Anti-Aircraft Gunners Branch, but he was now under the War Office.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, said that the air service at the front was one of the glories of the British arms. He denied that the present position with regard to defence was the outcome of a policy of drift.

The expansion of the air service had been prodigious, but the problem was largely one of supplying material, which was still behindhand, though every nerve had been strained.

Looking back, he regretted that they did not develop the Zeppelin type. The Admiralty were doing what they could to remedy the matter, but there was no immediate probability of their overtaking the ten years' start the enemy had.

The amendment was withdrawn.

French Sink Three Adriatic Submarines

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 17.—M. Hulin in the Echo de Paris states that during the last three days French warships in the Adriatic have sunk two, perhaps three enemy submarines.

ERZEROU, 'METZ OF EAST TURKEY' TSAR'S BIG PRIZE

Thousand Cannon and Large
Garrison Defended
The Citadel

FALL CELEBRATED

Processions In Petrograd
And Demonstrations
At Embassies

FIGHT IN BLIZZARD

Success Opens Wide Field
North, South and West
To Invaders

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 17.—A British diplomatist who has resided for a long time in Erzeroum, interviewed by Reuter's representative, dwells on the immense political importance of the fall of "the Metz of East Turkey" which is more momentous than even Bagdad as it is the key of the Ottoman defences and was regarded as impregnable whereas Bagdad is merely the Arab metropolis. He points out the moral effect on the Allies and their friends and the consternation the news will cause in Turkey and Bulgaria.

Petrograd, February 17.—The fall of Erzeroum was celebrated last night by numerous processions through the principal thoroughfares of Petrograd and friendly demonstrations before the Embassies of the allies, the crowds singing the National Anthem. The general opinion is that this brilliant achievement of the Russian army of the Caucasus will have far-reaching political and strategic results.

An article in the Bourse Gazette, entitled: "The Russian Contribution to the Common Cause," says that the fall of Erzeroum is an example of the improved co-ordination of operations among the allies. The Turks will now be obliged to seek self-protection, instead of pursuing ventures on behalf of the Germans in the Balkans, Egypt and Mesopotamia, thereby weakening the position of the Germans and Austrians in the Balkans.

The Retch emphasises the moral importance of the victory in performing the important function of keeping up the spirits of the people, a necessary factor in the successful prosecution of a war.

The artillery of the fortress of Erzeroum is estimated to total 1,000 guns. The garrison, approximately numbering 100,000 men, is believed to have fled to the mountains and will probably attempt to retreat along the five roads leading to Sivas, an important road-center 300 miles west of Erzeroum.

Further particulars of the operations at Erzeroum, in which the Russians were hampered by extreme cold, snow and the mountainous country, show that the capture of the fortress was due to combination of unexampled bravery on the part of the troops and the skill of General Ymoudeinech.

A five days storm on a front of 25 miles, against the positions on Deve Boynu, resulted, first, in the fall of the two forts Kara-Gubek and Tafta, on the left flank of Erzeroum, which was followed up by the capture of the neighboring fort of Chobanedede, creating a wide breach in the Turkish first line of defence, opening the way to Erzeroum and uncovering the flank of the remaining forts.

An official message estimates that Erzeroum had a garrison of 100,000 men, with 467 guns, while, in the advanced forts, there were 374 guns and in the central forts 200.

Erzeroum is of enormous importance, because it is the center for the military administration of Armenia and Kurdistan and has huge ammunition magazines. It opens for the Russians a wide access to the north, west and south, foiling the plans of the German General Staff. Naturally, the Turks will try to repair the disaster, but the Russians will speedily consolidate their positions.

The Russian press is particularly pleased at the capture of Erzeroum, as

It will facilitate the operations of the British in Mesopotamia, besides reaching through the Balkans, Persia and Afghanistan.

The German attacks on the western front were promoted with a desire to impress neutrals, especially those in eastern countries, but Russia's great stroke at Erzerum has been far more effective in that direction.

Erzerum is the key to Asia Minor, commanding the sole road open to the Russians to the Bosphorus from Asia. Trebizond is not likely long to resist and then the Russians will have an unbroken line from the Black Sea to the north-eastern edge of Mesopotamia.

Besides the victors at Erzerum, the Russians have two armies in the Caucasus, one in the Black Sea littoral and the other in the region of Lake Van. The capture of Erzerum removes the chief obstacle to raids on the Turkish lines of communications with Mesopotamia and facilitates the linking up of the advances of the Russian and British forces towards Baghdad.

It is worthy of note that the massacre of the Armenians was directed from Erzerum. The capture by the Russians in the depth of winter of this fortress, which is situated at a height of 6,000 feet and is notorious for its blizzards, will rank as a most heroic deed.

The operations began in January with a series of masterly actions, by means of which General Yudenich cleared his flanks, forcing the Turks to evacuate Melazghert, south-east of Erzerum and retreat to Mush. Then the Russian forces occupied Koplik and Hassan-kala, both on the great Kars-Erzerum road.

It is estimated in Petrograd that the Turks, three weeks prior to the assault on the forts, had lost 80,000 men out of 200,000 and, of the remainder, only 75,000 were efficient organized units, of whom 40,000 were required to hold the town and forts of Erzerum. Lack of a field army to hold the outer redoubts enabled the Russians to destroy the fortress by long-range fire.

There were some fierce actions before the Turks were finally driven into the fortress. One retreating detachment was most anxious to save a park of new German field-kitchens and formed them in a square. The Russian guns smashed them up and, when the Russian infantry rushed up, they found the hungry Turks licking up the soup and stews thus strangely distributed.

A body of Turkish irregulars on a hill south-east of Erzerum was cut off and promised to surrender in the morning, but they made no sign at dawn and the Russians, cautiously clambering up, found the defenders frozen to death. The mountains surrounding the fortress are littered with frozen corpses and thousands of tons of abandoned munitions and stores.

It is known that scattered detachments of the enemy have been locked up in some of the valleys by avalanches and are starving to death.

London, February 17.—There are still no details of the fall of Erzerum. A communique issued in Petrograd, which refers to the fighting immediately preceding the fall, says that 70 guns, besides munitions and prisoners, were captured when the nine forts belonging to the covering position at Deve Boyun were taken. The fighting in the last stages for these was desperate, the Turks only yielding to fierce onslaughts with the bayonet.

The communique adds that the success is now being developed, despite the vigorous cold and local obstacles. The southern part of Erzerum is already in flames. The Turks are hurrying up troops from the west and south, in an attempt to relieve the fortress.

The Russians continue a successful offensive elsewhere in the Caucasus. They have dislodged the Turks from a series of mountainous positions in the region of the Black Sea littoral, throwing them back across the River Vitzsu.

Peking, February 15.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated February 14, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: A lively artillery duel is continuing between Olai and the island of Dalen. Our artillery effectively bombarded the enemy lines. At Dvinsk, the enemy are using asphyxiating gas bombs.

The Caucasian front.—After the explosion that was caused by our artillery in one of the forts of Erzerum fortress, we captured the fort. During the pursuit of the Turks by our troops, we took further prisoners, six guns and a quantity of war material.

CAMEROONS CONQUERED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Feb. 17.—Major-General Dobell reports that active operations have practically ended and the conquest of the Cameroons is complete except for an isolated position at Mora Hill. The French columns have closed the frontier eastward to Ngow and a column marching from Campo has only a few miles to travel to close the line from the sea.

(Cameroons: area, over 250,000 square miles; population, 4,000,000).

IF YOU KNOW

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MODERN WAR PUT ON TRIBAL PLAN OF OLD

How 80 Per Cent of German Industry Was Bent To Service of State

FOUR UNEXPECTED FACTORS

Isolation, Duration, Enemy In Two Dimensions, And Shell Consumption

By Garet Garrett
(New York Times)

Berlin, December 28.—To neutral visitors the Germans over and over address this question: "We have told only the truth, without boasting. Germany is able to go on and on, making war out of its own resources. Why is the world so incredulous?"

The proper answer to make to that is this: "It was incredible to begin with. Nobody could imagine that a modern State, importing in peace 15 per cent of its food and the bulk of the raw materials required for its industrial process, save only iron, coal, and zinc, had suddenly become self-contained in war, as a tribe might have been in the cave age. And at the beginning of the war the Germans, perhaps least of all, could have imagined it. Is that not so?"

"Yes," they say, "that is true. We didn't know we could do it."

"You would have said yourselves that it would be impossible to make a long war out of your own resources, cut off from the outside world."

"We were not prepared for what happened," they admit. "It would have seemed incredible."

Germany Once Out of Shells

The truth is that Germany was not economically prepared for war, especially for the kind of war it developed to be. In the military sense she was ready; that is to say, she had the war machine and plans to meet every contingency; and also, in financial theory, she was ready, the bankers, like the military men, having worked it all out on paper long beforehand; but in other respects she was unprepared. Of raw materials she had only the stocks appropriate for peace time, or a supply for about six months; of food she had no special reserves, and, most surprising of all, she had very inadequate stores of ammunition.

At the end of September, 1914, the second month of war, the supply of German ammunition was almost exhausted. There was a panic about it, especially as the crisis in ammunition coincided with a crisis in military strategy, the invading army having been beaten back in France, with Hindenburg reporting at the same time that he required a great many more men and tremendous quantities of shells to hold the Russians back on the eastern front. Germany was then in a very tight place.

Certain amazing events on the western front, as, for example, bayonet charges by soldiers imperfectly or not at all supported by artillery, are only now to be understood in the light of facts unknown at the time.

The Dardanelles All But Lost

Long after Germany had found plenty of ammunition for herself, her allies, especially the Turks, were desperately short. There was a situation at the Dardanelles which goes to show on what slender chances turn the fortunes of war.

When the allied Anglo-French fleet withdrew at dark on the day of the great attack, having lost five ships in the fight, the only Turkish fort with guns large enough to deliver a mortal shot against a modern battleship had only seventeen shells left. The German commander was in despair. A countryman of his, a newspaper correspondent, asked him how he stood. He said it was all up with the Dardanelles. He could hope with his seventeen shots to sink two or three more ships, with luck, but that would be the end of it. The fleet would then go through, and the correspondent had better hide his back to Constantinople and get started home, unless he liked the thought of becoming a prisoner of war. But the allied fleet did not return to the attack the next morning. If it had, the current history of Europe might be very differently

'Hounded Back to Prison'



Mrs. Cornelius Rice Shannon and her convict husband, Leslie G. Shannon. Chicago, Jan. 19.—Convict No. 2,420, a second-termer in Joliet Prison, has made to Warden Zimmer the most fascinating plea for clemency ever placed on the penal records of this State.

Before Convict No. 2,420 entered Joliet the first time he was known to the world as Robert A. Ward, a young Chicago newspaper writer. During the interlude of his release and his second incarceration he was Leslie G. Shannon, noted writer, expert criminologist and fiance of Mrs. Cornelia Rice, niece of the late Vice-President, James Schoolcraft Sherman.

He has written an appeal to Warden Zimmer asking him to use his influence with the Parole Board, which meets in March, in gaining his freedom. In this he tells his whole life story. He does not spare himself while he relates how he first ran athwart the law and was sent to prison.

But with freedom came rehabilitation. He worked under tremendous odds, and finally found himself as a writer when he won \$100 in a prize essay contest. This simple prize rung open the door of opportunity to him. He went to New York when he won fame as a writer publishing essays and short stories in hundreds of magazines. In New York, too, he asserts that he worked with Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt in a crusade against the drug evil. He declares his investigations are the foundation of the present drug laws of the State of New York.

In the flood tide of his success he went to Utica to become a staff writer of an important periodical. Here he increased his achievements in the world of letters. He moved in the best society; he met and loved Mrs. Rice.

Two hours before the marriage, which was to be a great social event, Mrs. Rice's father called him to his office and confronted him with his prison record and his Bertillon measurements. The wedding was indefinitely postponed.

Crushed, he plunged into a wild season of debauchery. Several months later he met Mrs. Rice secretly in Rochester and married her. Then the prison specter appeared again. Once more he was arrested for an unlawful act committed between the time his marriage was postponed and the actual event. He was tried, convicted and the marriage was annulled. And then—the prison bars again.

written. Later a German naval Captain, who had lost his ship in the North Sea and was not entitled to another command, arrived in Constantinople with permission to do anything he could find to do. He was a genius. Out of such materials as nobody else had thought of using, some old engines a few old-fashioned machines, forgotten tools and the very scrap heaps by a kind of sorcery he created a munitions factory which, in a little while, entirely relieved the anxieties of the German commander in the big fort defending the Dardanelles.

The unexpected factors which confronted Germany, and against which she had made insufficient preparation, or none at all, were these:

First—Economic isolation. She had never imagined such a catastrophe.

Second—Fighting on two fronts at once, east and west, with lines on both sides much longer than anybody could have foreseen. What she expected was an alternation of fighting first on the west and then on the east. That was the military program.

Third—The length of the war. All calculations assumed a protracted war to be out of the question, for the Teutonic allies as well as for their enemies.

Fourth—The enormous quantity of ammunition required in modern warfare. Everybody greatly underestimated it. In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 there were used altogether 347,000 pieces of shrapnel. The present average consumption on the German side in this war is

and a peace time specialist in American securities, whom you had once known in Wall Street, conducting large and difficult operations connected with the production of shrapnel, or perhaps absorbed in the task of erecting factories to recover cotton fibre from cotton fabrics.

In this way the Industries of Germany were commandeered, until 80 per cent of them came to be employed directly or indirectly in the service of war. Their flexibility at first thought would seem extraordinary; but on reflection, it is less wonderful, because the distinguishing fact about German industry had always been its adaptability. For years and years it had been known that whereas the English sold English goods and the French sold French goods, the German would produce on order anything under the sun that buyer wanted, as he wanted it, even Japanese goods, so perfectly imitated that nobody but an expert could tell the difference. If you wanted left-handed typewriters, or an engine to run upside down, the German would make it according to specification. That was his boast, and although there were many who thought it a bad thing for German industry, and that standardization of products distinctively German would in the long run be better, it was lucky in war to have an industry that could change instantly from what it was doing to what the State wanted.

Much more difficult was the problem of creating that for which no specifications were known, that is, by new processes as yet undiscovered to produce synthetically what was not to be had in any natural way, such as rubber, saltpeter or an acid. Until then it had been thought that there were too many professors in Germany, too many doctors of this and that, too many scientists perhaps. But now their brains were commandeered or laid hands upon, like any other commodity. Scientific knowledge, which in most countries is luxury, had long been a commodity in Germany which every industry could afford to buy a great deal of.

Knowledge as a Commodity

A very interesting German, discussing this subject, said: "It is not that we have the schools. Any country may have schools like ours. It is the temperament of the students. Here a young man will study five or six years and take his degree, and then be contented with 300 or 400 marks a month [\$75 to \$100] in the laboratory of an industrial organization, whereas elsewhere a young man equally equipped would think of holding a chair in a university. In Germany even a very small manufacturer can afford his laboratory and staff of scientific workers, continually engaged in solving problems peculiar to that one industry."

When the test came the results appeared. The military authorities would call in the manufacturers of a certain group and say: "Gentlemen, here is the problem. We have got to have so much of this and so much of that, and we look to you to find the way to produce it. We shall expect you to meet here at this hour two weeks from today."

It might be sulphuric acid, or almost anything else. The manufacturers would then put it up to the men in their laboratories. Two weeks later they would meet again and exchange results. Among them, by putting all of their information together, they would find the way, and solve problems which, in peace time, with each manufacturer jealously guarding his own secrets, might have had to wait years for a solution.

Many problems are yet unfinished, chief of those being perhaps the problem of producing rubber in large quantities synthetically. Nickel is very scarce. But other things have been wonderfully accomplished. Substitutes have been found for cotton in the manufacture of high explosives. The possibilities of zinc wire in place of copper for conducting electricity have been discovered.

All new installations now are made with zinc wire. The chemical equivalent of the saltpeter which was formerly imported from Chile has been commanded from the air, and this is a form of wealth that will perhaps endure after the war. The first costly electrical plants that were built for the process of obtaining saltpeter from nitrogen gas required Government subsidies. Lately the two largest plants have been built

with private capital by men who are convinced that after the war saltpeter may be produced by this process at a cost to make competition with the Chilean product profitable.

Copper is really not a serious problem. That becomes clear at once to the most casual-eyed visitor. Germany is full of copper. That might have been known before. A country that had for many years been importing tremendous quantities of copper would have huge reserves in some form or other, because it is an indestructible metal. There is copper and brass everywhere. The metal was very lavishly used. Enough could be recovered from copper roofs to supply the war industry for months, and after that enough more could be recovered from the universal brass bedstead with the door trimmings to go on. Besides, a great deal is regularly recovered from the battlefields, which, as soon as they have been cleared of the dead, are combed by gangs sent to retrieve all kinds of material, including iron, copper, and leather.

Keeping Things Up

Notwithstanding the fact that 80 per cent of all German industry is engaged in war service, and in spite of all other creative disabilities, new wealth is being created in some directions and old wealth is being maintained. Rock ballast is being spread on the railways almost as in peace time. That is significant, because, at a pinch, railways so well ballasted as the German roads are may be a long time neglected without danger or loss. On the Frankfurt-Hamburg line grade elevation through the cities and other heavy work is progressing steadily. New macadam roads are building in the country, and the agricultural regions without exception are as trim and as neatly picked up as in peace time. At Leipzig the largest and

perhaps the finest railway station in Europe was finished and opened in December. The great new Hamburg-American building at Hamburg is finishing. In Berlin the subway began before the war is continuing to build, not feverishly, but steadily, and where a street has to be covered over, the temporary construction is of a character to astonish a New Yorker. It would never give way.

Prisoners of war, especially Russians, furnish most of the rough labor for the new construction taking place in the winter time, and then they are very widely employed in season on the farms. They are handled in gangs, and sent from place to place on request, as Italian or other alien labor formerly was handled by the padrone system in the United States. It is very mobile labor, and very glad to work, both for relief from the monotony of camp life and for the small wages paid. It was the use of prisoners that enabled Germany to produce the sufficient crop of 1915.

A great deal of heavy work also is performed by women. They dig in place of men in the Berlin subway work. This work came to the surface suddenly in the heart of Berlin, and the sight of women working with shovels attracted large crowds at first. Berliners did not relish it, and feared it would be misunderstood by foreign visitors, as it often was. One is tempted to exclaim: "This is Germany in war time! It has come to this." But, on the other hand, there are no slums in Berlin, nothing in the nature of a poor neighborhood that would not compare very favorably with Seventh or Eighth Avenue. Also, the women digging in the subway are very healthy and robust, in stout whole garments. It is not a depressing spectacle. And yet a big policeman at the corner of Unter den Linden and Friedrichstrasse dislikes it personally. When a crowd gathers he disperses it roughly, saying "Shame! Shame! Don't stand there looking at women doing such work. You ought to be doing it if you have time to loiter," or German to that effect.



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BRITAIN'S HEART NOW GRANITE, SAYS WRITER

Sydney Brooks Says It Is In-
exorably Riveted on De-
feating Germany

PREPARED FOR ALL ISSUES

Will Not Be Deterred From
Blockade to Limit, If Step
Is Decided On

New York, January 19.—Sydney Brooks, the well known English writer for the Northcliffe newspapers in London, returned yesterday with his wife on the Anchor liner Tuscania, after spending the Christmas and New Year's holidays with his relatives in England. In an interview later at the Hotel Gotham, Mr. Brooks said that the British nation was determined to fight on at whatever cost or sacrifice till victory was assured.

"All talk about England not realizing the war is absolutely out of date," he went on to say. "The people will respond to whatever call is made upon them. I have noticed in this respect a great difference between the England of October and the England of January."

"Lord Derby's recruiting campaign has done an immense amount to bring home the full meaning of the war to every British home and mind. That national stubbornness which carried the country victoriously through the Napoleonic wars and which has never yet failed her in any European conflict is now thoroughly aroused. The people have accepted compulsion."

"They will accept anything to beat Germany. The reverses and disappointments and governmental blunders of the last fifteen months have but fired down their resolution to the single point of letting nothing for one moment stand in the way of carrying on the war with the utmost possible vigor."

Bears Burden with Apparent Ease
"England is bearing her Titanic burden without apparent effort. Outwardly she is calm as ever, but her heart has turned to a mass of implacable granite and her spirit is not so much fixed as inexorably riveted on compassing Germany's defeat. There is not even the shadow of a 'stop the war' party, nor will there be, so long as a single German remains under arms."

"What is true of the nation as a whole is not of course true of every class and section in it. There are still some politicians who seem more intent on the party game than on winning the war. There are still some trade union secretaries who are doing more to hamper than to help Mr. Lloyd George in his magnificent work of turning the country into an arsenal whose output of war material will first equal and then far surpass Germany."

"And there is still in some walks of life, but especially among the workmen, far too much extravagance. England has always been the most spendthrift nation in Europe and the least skilled in the art of making a shilling do the work of two. She is so still. Even the war has not yet taught the necessity of economy. But it very soon will."

"These are blemishes on her record, but none the less it remains the fact that this is the greatest hour in England's history. I wish more Americans could visit her just now. Elizabethan England, the England of Marlborough, the England that warred down Napoleon—they are one and all outdistanced by the England of today."

British Public View of Blockade
"I find on landing here several more or less specific rumors that England is about to increase the severity of her blockade. Should not be the least surprised if they were true on this question the instincts of the country and its common-sense have long been in advance of the official policy. Downing Street hitherto has used sea power with an excessive tenderness for the rights of neutrals. The result is that Germany has been permitted to import through the countries adjacent to her vast quantities of goods that formerly went direct to her own ports."

"To the average Englishman such laxity in turning British naval superiority to account has seemed little less than criminal. What the country demands is the enforcement of the blockade in its full rigor. What it is getting very tired of is seeing its supremacy at sea frittered away by one concession after another to neutral nations. That is not war, and it is not business. Every concession of this kind, every breach in the naval fence increases by so much the effort England and the allies have to make on land."

"The country would like to see the whole problem of the blockade taken out of the hands of the Foreign Office and placed exclusively in the hands of naval men. It believes that then the siege of Germany would quickly become as absolute as sea power could make it. No doubt neutrals would suffer in the process. If it were enforced to its full extent they would be confined to such trade, and no more, as they were carrying on among themselves before the war."

"From the standpoint of Great Britain and the Allies, who see neutrals straining every nerve to add to Germany's strength and resources, the present situation is fast becoming impossible. To change it radically involves some pretty obvious difficulties; but if Americans for one moment will put themselves in England's place they will see, I think, as reasonable men, that changes, and very drastic changes, can no longer be avoided."

"I may add that whatever complications may follow from the tightening of the blockade, the English people are quite prepared to deal with them. They are taking off the gloves, and fighting from now onward with bare knuckles."

INDOOR SPORTS



Two Kitchen Chairs No v Occupy the Servian Throne

Shattered Crystal and Torn Tapestry Hang Mockingly
In Palace, Blown Almost to Pieces

By James O'Donnell Bennett

Belgrade, Servia, December 12.—Two kitchen chairs now occupy the throne of Servia.

The throne room of the royal palace in Belgrade shows other evidences of feverish packing, hurried flight and subsequent bombardment. The mezzanine floor at one end of the long and once splendid apartment has been blown to pieces and the beams that supported it project from the walls like fallen trees which a mountain torrent has rolled to the edge of a precipice.

Some of the enormous crystal chandeliers hanging from the lofty ceiling are shattered. Many of the gilded chairs ranged along the tapestried walls are smashed. Here and there, in corners, in the centre of the room and on the steps of the crimson covered dais where the throne chairs used to stand, are packing boxes that evidently were not needed when King Peter's valuables were boxed up for the flight to Nis.

Room after room has been stripped bare of all portable objects. Even the bathtub in the king's private apartments was removed—a fact that ought to dispose of the slander that a Servian never takes a bath.

The two kitchen chairs that stand on the throne probably were used by servants when they took down the coat of arms and the hangings above the throne dais. They did their work so thoroughly that they left the throne of Peter a mockery, and it stands amid the shattered crystal and torn tapestry as a mute but desolating satire on any theories as to divine right that may have come down from mediævalism. The abandoned throne of Peter is not even pathetic. It is merely ridiculous.

I observed with some perplexity that the crimson silk curtains which hung from the windows of the State chambers of the palace had been cut away to about the height to which a man could reach, and I ventured to an officer with whom I was wandering through the rooms my suspicion that the missing pieces of fabric might have been cut away for souvenirs.

"I suppose," he replied, "that some people might think that they would make rather attractive smoking jackets or table covers. Who knows?"

Enemy's Flag Over Palace

Above the bronze griffins and the gilded two-headed eagles and crowns adorning the domes of the palace the Austrian and Hungarian flags are flying. The building is old, with an overlay of yellow stucco. Its interior is ornate and tasteless, its exterior shabby. It now forms one wing of the palace group, for on the other side of a sodded court and paved driveways King Peter was building a new palace when the war broke out.

This structure is of graystone and more impressive, if less characteristic, than the old wing. Directly across the street from the new wing is the building of the Russian Ministry, closed and locked now, and the connecting gallery of its two wings torn to pieces by shell fire. Here dwelt the veritable ruler of Servia during the

recent years of Peter's reign, the Russian diplomat Hartweg, who dictated the policies, wrote the notes and mapped out everything for Servia. He was implicitly trusted and implicitly followed by Peter Karagevitch, whose family, in contradistinction to the Obrenovitches, was intensely pro-Russian.

The dynasty which he supplanted had always been friendly to Austria and more or less dependent on the good-will of Austria. Hartweg died just before the outbreak of the war. The shattered gallery of the Ministry where he manoeuvred and manipulated may be considered as his monument.

From every window of the chill, silent rooms overlooking the patch of grass and shrubbery between the two wings one could see the site of "das Mordhaus," as the Germans and Austrians call it—the little pavilion where King Alexander and Queen Draga were murdered in 1903.

For reasons not difficult to fathom, King Peter had the pavilion pulled down. The few rods of ground it covered—perhaps two rods by five—is now sodded over. The spot is screened from the street by a row of stunted evergreen trees and they are said to mark the place where the half clad bodies of the royal couple were thrown. The turf that covers the site of the house is faded. Even the grass, it would seem, languishes on that dreadful spot.

A few yards from it, on the side not shielded by the row of evergreens, is a one-story colonnaded half circle of stucco buildings comprising the quarters of the palace watch, executive offices and storerooms.

Royal Library Remains Intact

The only apartments in the old palace which have not been cleared of their contents are the two rooms containing the library of the royal family. One is a long, lofty chamber devoted to the larger part of the library, the other a small semi-circular room used not only for the storing of books but as a librarian's office.

In charge of these apartments, which are on the ground floor of the palace, were a librarian who had been sent from Vienna and three Austrian soldiers. The librarian was a spectacled, bushy, busy bustling individual, intent upon his task of sorting, reclassifying and cataloguing the collection. That task he obviously regarded as one of large importance and he loved to talk about it.

He wore on one arm a broad band of the Austrian colors of yellow and black, on which was embroidered in white silk the word "Kunst" (Art). He had given fifteen years of his life to service in a library of Oriental literature in Vienna. He has been engaged in his present task three weeks and primarily that task is to sort out for the Austro-Hungarian Government all books in the collection that will be of use to the military and civil authorities of the dual monarchy. All works treating of the geography, topography, resources, politics and culture of the kingdom were his special prizes. Several hundred such

volumes have already been packed and the boxes are standing in the great entrance hall of the palace ready for shipment to Vienna for examination.

When the librarian caught sight of a dozen sightseers from foreign lands wandering through the cheerless rooms opening on to the grand stairway of the palace he sent soldiers after us and had us all invited into his coop. He was bursting with information and charmed to have somebody share it. In spite of his patronizing airs he had a good deal of relish for human nature and human foibles as expressed by the collection he was putting into shape.

"Servian women," he said, "seem to have nothing to do but write, and with that showed us an awful of manuscript volumes containing poems either addressed to or dedicated to Queen Natalie or to Queen Draga."

"These are mostly verses of love and tribute," he continued, "and few of them possess any literary value. In truth most of them are preposterous."

There were quantities of love songs addressed to Queen Draga especially and it seemed to me that a great deal of light was shed on her much discussed character by the librarian's statement that most of the songs in her praise were "simple, amateurish and obviously by humble people."

"And here," he said, taking up another armful of manuscripts, "are many marches and war songs dedicated to King Alexander. He had a passion for military music and when a Servian wanted a decoration the surest way to get it was to dedicate a march to the King. Sometimes his people did not take the trouble to be original, but merely transcribed and signed an Austrian or German march and sent it along, but they got the decoration just the same and the honor of a prompt performance of the piece by the court band."

The librarian acknowledged that much of the collection was excellent, but he thought it was a great pity that the court had apparently never taken any interest in collecting ancient Servian books and manuscripts.

Few Old Books in Collection

In the whole library there were only between twenty and thirty ancient books. The oldest of these bore the date of 1580, and was printed in German. Another was a history of the

By Tad

slip into his pocket for study in the field."

Two Books Attract Attention
While the librarian was joyously diffusing important information my wandering attention was attracted by two paper bound Tauchnitz volumes that lay on a side table along with two or three pamphlets. The Tauchnitzes were stamped with the royal arms and I was eager to know what books in that issue of English more or less masterpieces the Servian reigning family had been reading. So I drew the volumes toward me so that I could peek at the titles and if I gave you a million guesses in the matter you would never guess right. For those titles were "The Old, Old Story," by Rosa Nouchette Carey, and "Donovan," by Edna Lyall.

That discovery tickled me very much and touched me too, when I thought of the family in flight toward the Albanian hills, but I paid dear for it, because the librarian saw from the tail of his eye what I was up to and he stopped in his discourse to say, "Kindly refrain from touching the volumes, as they have all been laid out in accordance with a system."

German Officer Leads Party

Much subdued by this snub, I tried

unobtrusively to glide off the scene, but I was glad I did not hurry, for in a few seconds the old chap got his snub. He was warming happily to his subject and it looked as if he might hold forth all the rest of the afternoon when the German officer in charge of our party broke in to say that it was all very interesting—most interesting indeed—but that we must be getting on, as we had a good deal of Servia to see within the next ten days.

The librarian looked rather disheartened at this, but he took it in good part, and in bidding us good-by gave each of us a few of the ornately designed royal bookplates which bear, among other appropriate emblems, a globe, three books, a pen and an inkwell. Somewhere in the design I also made out the words "Spes" and "Deus," and they seemed most appropriate of all, for hope and God surely are all that is left to the royal house of Servia.

In the chill entrance hall I entrusted some of the bookplates to the Berlin courier for transmission to the librarian of my beloved university and then went my way from the palace of the King.

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SPORTS - Latest News of Athletic World - GOSSIP

Today's Football

"Shanghai Scottish" vs. S.F.C.
Today the members of the "Shanghai Scottish" S.V.C. make their first appearance on the local football field when an eleven will meet the S.F.C. Next Saturday the Scottish soldiers will clash with English opponents in "A" Co's 1st and the resulting "international" should prove one of the most interesting games of the year. Today the game is on the S.R.C. ground, commencing at 2.45 p.m. and the following will represent the "Shanghai Scottish":—J. Ross Young; H. A. Steven and J. F. Cale; A. H. Bremner, P. C. Grant and G. S. Scott; W. T. Bertenshaw, W. H. Leslie, J. C. McEhachran (Capt.), N. C. Brodie and A. H. Leslie.

Reserve:—A. Jessiman.
S.F.C. 1st Eleven:—O. D. Rasmussen, H. W. P. McMeekin, M. Tonkin, D. Campbell (Capt.), W. J. Gande, W. J. Brown, J. Hardwick, D. V. Wanoostrecht, G. F. Forshaw, Geo. Dunlop and A. N. Other.

FIRST LEAGUE
Police vs. S.F.C.
To be played on the S.F.C. ground. Referee, Mr. Bissett.

Police:—A. Macmillan, C. Hamilton and J. Quayle (Capt.); J. Dixon, J. Robertson and J. Adams; J. Lawson, K. E. Newman, R. Yorke, J. Watson and C. Doyle.

The following will represent the Reserves:—J. L. Wade; H. E. Ollerdesen, A. L. Biggs; T. Isherwood, T. Wigton and W. Rodgers; J. B. Katz, A. Loomis, R. Brandt, T. Wilson and H. Dawa.

T.H.S. vs. St. Xavier's
The following will represent the Thomas Hanbury School against St. Xavier's today at Hongkong Park:—Madar; E. Turner and Wittack; C. Smith, Kabelets, S. Emamooden; Quincey, Petterson, Gifford, Hayward and T. Emamooden.

Reserve:—A. J. Matland, R. Matland and Jonea.

P.S. Old Boys vs. S.F.C. 2nd XI.
The above 2nd Division League game will be played today on the Widows' Monument Ground.

S.P.S.—A. H. Remedios, B. H. Smith, A. M. A. Hansen (Capt.), T. Roberts, H. J. Sanft, E. Madar, R. A. Komaroff, G. Madar, E. J. Cooke, D. Drake, and H. Stellingwerf.

S.F.C. 2nd Eleven:—G. Craigie, Ross, C. G. O. Enklaar (Capt.), P. H. Walter, P. Hollander, S. Agassiz, T. R. Macdonald, H. R. Hertzlet, W. Shepherd-Graham, F. R. Gabbott, L. Bertes, and C. S. Cheetham.

Referee:—Mr. Landers.
Police 2nd vs. Customs
To be played on Police ground at 2.45 p.m.

Police 2nd XI:—W. Howells; J. Withers and T. Dunne; J. Kilkenny, W. Robertson and T. Foley; A. Knight, H. Jefferson, J. Clissold, F. Bridger and J. Colter.

Reserve:—A. Patterson and G. Dovey.

Customs team:—H. P. Evans, E. Bradley, E. Schneider, L. J. Roe, W. Nash, W. P. Galvin (Capt.), J. Smeeden, G. B. Stormes, R. S. Smith, G. J. Dickson, F. Baker.

Reserve:—N. Lacey and A. E. Shepherd.

Hockey Today

Harlequins X. v. Sikhs
This match will be played on the North Polo ground, commencing at 3 p.m.

The following will represent the Harlequins X:—J. Reitsma, L. R. When, N. Matheson, F. H. Ford, N. O. Liddell, E. W. Hubbard, J. A. Donnelly, C. L. W. Bailey, H. M. Mann, St. G. R. Clark and J. R. Mangham.

Referee:—Mr. W. J. Burke Scott.

Harlequins v. Police
Owing to the Police being unable to raise a team, this match is cancelled, the points going to the Harlequins.

"B" Co. S.V.C. v. "Portuguese"

A friendly match will be played between the above teams on the Widows' Monument Ground at 2.45 p.m.

"B" Co. will be selected from:—E. G. Barnes, A. J. Brown, H. C. Pullen, F. J. W. Melville, J. H. Crocker, F. J. Hawker, W. J. Haynes, L. Nolleman, F. L. Smith, A. C. Nash, H. J. Cooper, E. F. Bothwell, T. L. Rawthorne, F. J. Brand, P. F. Billington, A. E. Hayward, J. Elrine.

Basket Ball

At 8 o'clock tonight at the Y.M.C.A., the Physical Directors will play the Socoon Volunteers.

S. V. C. Orders

Corps orders by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant, S.V.C. Headquarters, 15 Canton Road, Shanghai, February 18, 1916.

13.—Commanding American Co:—Lieut. Swan has applied for permission to withdraw from the Command of the American Co. owing to his not having sufficient time for the duties.

Captain S. A. Ransom is transferred from the Staff to Command the American Co. and will wear its uniform. To date from February 16.

While holding the position of a combatant officer, Capt. Ransom will be relieved of Quartermaster's duties.

14.—Quartermaster:—The Corps Q. M. Sergeant will be in charge of the Quartermaster's duties from February 16.

15.—Quartermaster Staff:—Privates C. Houghton and S. T. N. Rocksberg are promoted to the rank of Sergeant on the Quartermaster Staff, to date from February 16.

16.—Leave:—Eight months leave from February 1 has been granted by the Council to 2nd Lieut. J. S. Chisholm.

17.—Resignations:—The Council has accepted with regret, resignations of the following officers: Capt. F. E. Sonntag, Austro-Hungarian Co. 2nd Lieut. F. R. Ormston, Maxim Battery.

18.—Artillery:—A Commission as 2nd Lieutenant in the Artillery has been granted to Mr. A. J. Stewart, with seniority from February 16, 1916.

19.—Corps Parades:—Parades for field maneuvers will be held on Saturday, March 4 and 11. Particulars will be given in Corps Orders.

20.—Revolver Course:—It is notified for information that the Revolver Course for Officers and N. C. Officers will be fired on Sunday, March 5, 7 to 9 a.m. and Thursday, March 16 and 23, 4 to 6 p.m.

Officers and N. C. Officers who have not previously fired the revolver course, will be required to attend at Headquarters for instruction, on the following dates, Friday, February 25, and March 3 at 5.30 p.m.

Lectures on Balkans

Sir Havilland de Saumarez read a paper on the "Balkan states" before a meeting of the Overseas Club at the Palace Hotel last night. The lecture was illustrated with stereoscopic views and maps. He told of the Greek, Roman and Turkish empires that had dominated the Balkans and of the great migrations that had passed over the lands adding to the jarring customs and tongues that created racial differences and made the Balkans the "powder house of Europe."

In speaking of the Servians he said that most people had a mistaken idea that the Slavs were an Asiatic people. He pointed out that it was a common saying that Russians were orientals. His lordship said that the Slavs were a European race originally inhabiting the country along the Danube. In the sixth century the Servians, one of the Slavic peoples, crossed the Danube and swept to the south reaching the country they now occupy. The Servians were for the most part peaceful agricultural folk and were not molested.

The Bulgarians on the other hand were an Asiatic race, coming from the Volga region. They had a chief whom they called the khan, and were an organized nation. They intermingled with the Slavs and in about the ninth century had intermarried and adopted the language of the Slavs.

NO ANGLO-JAPAN TREATY

According to a Tokio despatch to the Eastern News Agency (Japanese), the report that Japan and Great Britain are negotiating a new treaty to define the sphere of influence in the Yangtze region is unfounded and is denied by the authorities.

The same authority reports that the Shantung Railway will commence work from the new fiscal year of 1916. The opening of the iron mines of Kinlinchin, and the expansion of the coal mines at Tschewan will also be effected. The large new station of Tsinanfu will be completed in March while a hospital on a large scale will be built. Much activity is visible generally in Shantung.

New Fashion in Beauty Spots



Miss Dorothy Randolph wearing the new floral beauty spot on her shoulder. Little patches of court plaster, have from time immemorial been used by leading beauties to set off their particular attractions, but it remained for Miss Dorothy Randolph, a society girl of Chicago to set a new fashion in beauty spots. At a recent flower show Miss Randolph appeared with a beauty spot made of lilacs of the valley and a Killarney rose upon her shoulder.

ASIATIC FLEET NOTES

On February third the Commander-in-Chief and staff returned from Olongapo to Manila. While at Olongapo the Commander-in-Chief witnessed the target practice of the Brooklyn.

The U. S. S. Brooklyn anchored off Manila the afternoon of the third and hoisted the flag of the Commander-in-Chief. The Brooklyn will probably remain at Manila until the twentieth when she will go to Olongapo for minor repairs. During the vessel's stay at Olongapo the crew will have small arm target practice and swimming practice.

The 1916 Manila Carnival was opened by the Queen leaving the Brooklyn in her royal barge. The Queen was received on board by the Commander-in-Chief with all honor befitting the Queen of the Carnival. After the departure of the Queen the Commander-in-Chief and staff went ashore and reviewed the parade from the official reviewing stand.

The men of the vessels assembled off Manila are taking great interest in the Carnival and entered beautifully decorated floats in both the water and land parades held the opening day and nearly every athletic event has one or more entries from the fleet.

Lieutenant J. R. Barry and Mrs. Barry arrived on the fifth on the China from the United States. Lieutenant Barry has been ordered to duty on board the U. S. S. Cincinnati.

Pay Clerk W. J. Smith left Manila on the Ajax to join the U. S. S. Helena as a relief of Pay Clerk E. S. Barney who has been ordered home. Pay Clerk Barney has been continuously on this station for ten years.

Obituary

Funeral of Mr. Peter Rull

The funeral of the late Mr. Peter Rull took place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery yesterday at 5 p.m. The Rev. Father Jesus conducted the ceremony, and the following acted as pall-bearers:—Mr. Rull, M. Rull, Mr. J. Pintos, Mr. Marcelino, Mr. J. Machado, and Mr. J. Villas. Many beautiful wreaths were sent.

LABORATORY-SUPPLIES
Yeates & Schneider, A.G.
SHANGHAI

News Brevities

Tomorrow afternoon at four o'clock at the International Institute the third conference will take place for studying the teachings of the different religions concerning the Supreme Being. Dr. Gilbert Reid will speak on the meaning of the Hebrew name, Jehovah, which is used for God. These first lectures are preliminary studies to the main theme. Any who care to attend will be cordially welcomed. A substance of the lecture will be given in English for the benefit of all who do not know Chinese. Prior to the meeting the Chinese exhibits will be open for inspection. Several very beautiful Chinese paintings have lately been put on exhibit, which ought to attract attention of art lovers.

Fire broke out at 5.30, yesterday morning, in a Chinese tea factory opposite the Commercial Press, to the west of North Honan Road extension, in Chapel. When the Fire Brigade arrived, they found that employees of the Commercial Press had laid a line on and were fighting their neighbor's fire. The factory was divided from a godown where tea was stored, by doors which had given away, allowing the roof of the godown to catch. The Brigade pitched in and helped. The factory was cleaned out, but the godown was saved, though a quantity of tea was damaged.

Mr. John R. Moodie, secretary and treasurer of the Shanghai Boy Scouts, announces that, owing to various difficulties, the organization is to be wound up. This was the original boy scout organization of the city and was open to any nationality. Since then, most of the nations represented in the city have withdrawn from the original body and formed troops of their own.

Judgment for Tis. 141.60, with \$15 costs, was allowed in the claim of Min

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is given by Horlick's Malted Milk to those who are run down and exhausted—it helps Nature to restore nerve force.

Horlick's proves very valuable as an energy-supplying Food-Drink.

The demand in the East is very large and increasing. No cooking—in water only.—Made in a moment.

Of all Chemists and Stores in 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6, and 11/- (in England).

Chong and Company, by the British Supreme Court, yesterday, against Mrs. Alliston, for work done at Ravenscourt.

Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling has sent a wire from Hankow to a friend in Shanghai saying that he will escort his aged mother here in the course of a few days. Mr. Hsiung has bought a private residence on Nanyang Road, which he intends to be his mother's home.

Judge and Mrs. Lobingier will be "at home" to all Americans in Shanghai from three to six o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, February 22, at their home, 17 Sicawei Road. Invitations have been extended to the members of the American Association of China, the American Woman's Club, the American Co., S.V.C., the American Bar Association and the American Chamber of Commerce and their families, and to the American Naval Colony and American officials of Shanghai. All members of the American community will be welcomed.

The Spring Term of the Comparative Law School of China has been opened with several new students, although it is in the middle of the year. New subjects, which are being begun this term, are Parliamentary Law under J. B. Davies, Procedure under Mr. Earl B. Rose and Agency, under Mr. Frankling. Dr. C. H. Wong continues his subject on Domestic Relations, as does also Dr. H. C. Mei on Contracts. As soon as Judge Lobingier returns from Canton, he will resume his instruction in the Roman Civil Law. Mr. Paul McRae, another of the lecturers, has been compelled to return temporarily to the United States. He is expected to return in time for the Fall term. The students show marked interest in their work, and are making excellent progress.

Mr. Akira Ariyoshi, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, is among the officials of the Foreign Office who are expected to receive promotion in a few days, according to word received by the Eastern News Agency from its Tokio correspondent. With Mr. Yukichi Obata, the First Secretary of Legation at Peking, he will be promoted to the rank of chokunin, or officials appointed by the Emperor. Mr. Obata will return to Peking with the rank of Counsellor of Embassy.

An inquest over the death of an aged Chinese woman killed by Mr. W. S. Davidson's motor car was held before Mr. Garstin, the British assessor, and Magistrate Waung at the Mixed Court yesterday. The verdict was that death was due to accident. Mr. Davidson was in the car at the time and testified that the chauffeur sounded his horn when the woman stepped out and started across the Nanking Road and Chekiang corner. When he was about 12 feet from the woman, the driver put on the foot brake and still sounded the horn, thinking she would stop or turn back. She appeared not to hear and, seeing that the machine would strike her, the chauffeur put on the hand emergency brake. The fender struck the woman, knocking her to the pavement. The woman was put into the machine and taken to the Shantung Road hospital, where she died soon afterward.

Judgment was awarded to the Nestle Anglo-Swiss Milk Co., yesterday, in the British Supreme Court, in their suit against R. Fitzgerald for \$545.49. The defendant did not appear. A claim for \$38 costs was also allowed.

Gillette

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will make the brass taps sparkle—ensure that the Bath itself be spotlessly white and clean—it will make tilework iridescent—while all the woodwork and paintwork will speak volumes for the wonders of this clean, wholesome non-greasy cleanser and polisher.

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THOMAS F. MILLARD

Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Changeable and misty weather.
Normal or fresh monsoon along
the north coast; moderate east to
north breezes in the south.

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 19, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

'Imaginary Wars'

(New York World)

ALL wars which a nation prepares
against are "imaginary wars."
In the opinion of William J. Bryan,
that, at least, is the inference from
the statement made yesterday by Mr.
Bryan in reference to the President's
plan to make a personal appeal to the
American people on the issue of
national defense.

Mr. Bryan is graciously willing
that the President should make the
appeal, but the case is settled. When
Mr. Wilson comes to speak "he will
find the mass of the people are not
frightened by the imaginary wars,
and are more interested in preserv-
ing the peaceful ideals of the Nation
than they are in flatterings the vanity
of military experts and swelling the
dividends of the traffickers in war
materials."

Against stupidity the gods them-
selves battle in vain, and in Mr.
Bryan's opinion that too is probably
an imaginary war. All wars at some
stage or another of their inception
are imaginary wars. The conflict in
which nearly all Europe is warring
in blood was an imaginary war for a
generation before it took the
sanguinary form of actual war. The
trouble with imaginary wars is that
they are likely at any time to become
real wars, and with no provision for
defense, somebody must pay a
staggering price for sloth, blindness
and folly.

No nation ever lost its peaceful
ideals by knowing that it had made
itself secure against attack. The
United States has no peaceful ideals
that could be imperilled by adding a
few more dreadnoughts to the navy,
a few thousand more men to the
regular army and by creating a
reasonable reserve force for an
emergency. If we have peaceful
ideals now, our ideals will be just as
peaceful after the Administration's
national defense program is enacted
into law.

Mr. Bryan, as usual, is talking
nonsense, but the serious thing about
it is that to hundreds of thousands
of people Mr. Bryan's nonsense is
statesmanship, just as Mr. Roosevelt's
nonsense is statesmanship to other
hundreds of thousands. During the
last twenty years the political
thought of the United States has been
so systematically bedeviled by
Bryanism and Rooseveltism that we
sometimes wonder if the American
people are capable of applying brains
instead of emotions to any political
question.

There is little straight thinking
on either side of the preparedness
issue, and if President Wilson can
carry on a campaign of education
that educates he will have performed
a service of enormous public value.

This is not an issue of patriotism,
for we do not question the patriotism
of Mr. Bryan or any other opponent
of national defense. A man can be
highly patriotic and still be wholly
deficient in common sense or judg-
ment, and that is the plight of Mr.
Bryan. It is to the intelligence of
the country that the President must
make his appeal, and if he fails, the
case becomes serious indeed. A
country unprepared to defend itself
against aggression is in a bad way,
but a country that does not wish to
be prepared to defend itself against
aggression is instantly inviting
disaster.

At present Bryan is more of

WHERE YOU BUY
I.—The Retailer and His Problem

By Frederic J. Haskin

JUST at present retailers in
America are doing a heavy
business in absolute necessities, such
as shoes, clothing, staple foods and
household supplies in general. For
absolute luxuries, such as jewelry,
there was little demand for some
months, until the Christmas shop-
ping began.

The reason for this state of affairs
is that people are now beginning
to replace the supplies of necessities
which were exhausted during the
recent period of financial stress.
They have not, however, reached the
point where they can afford to spend
any considerable amounts upon
things they do not need.

The experience of the shoe in-
dustry is a typical example of the
effect of financial stress upon the
demand for the necessities of life.
For a long time after the European
War broke out, the shoe business
was very hard hit—all except the
shoe-repairer, who did a rushing
business in half-soles and taps and
patches. Everyone had his shoes
mended instead of buying a new
pair. The retailer of shoes had to
bide his time and was fortunate if
he carried rubber heels and did re-
pairing as a sideline. Soon, how-
ever, shoes began to wear out and
prosperity to return, and now the
shoe dealer is doing a rushing busi-
ness.

This is an example of the com-
plicated problems in supply and
demand which are faced by the re-
tailer, one of the most important
factors in modern life and one that
is growing four times as fast as the
population.

The man who buys and sells has
never been considered nearly as im-
portant as the man who produces,
so while farming and manufactur-
ing have been studied scientifically the
equally important science of re-
tailing has been allowed to grow up
as it might. Economists and legis-
lators are just beginning to realize
its importance. Books are being
written on the subject, state laws
are being passed and Congress has
taken under consideration the mat-
ter of fixed prices for trade-marked
goods.

According to the census of 1910
there are over a million retail de-
alers in the United States. Figures
compiled in various states show that
these are increasing at least four
times as fast as the population. The
chain store, the department store
and the mail order house have at-
tained tremendous growth and
power. The effect of these new
factors in American life and the
whole subject of the relation be-
tween retailer and customer have
been studied only in the most
fragmentary manner. We are try-
ing here to show what the problem
is rather than how to remedy it.

Such as the American retail store
is, the American woman has made
it, and undoubtedly on the whole she
has been a very salutary influence.
Fifty years ago, women were so
completely occupied by their duties
at home that men almost invariably
did the buying for the family. Now
the exact opposite is true. It has
been estimated that women do 75
per cent of all the retail buying in
this country. And they are un-
doubtedly better shoppers than men.

In the first place, they give a
great deal more time to the matter,
whether they have it or not. They
undoubtedly get a great deal of
pleasure out of merely looking at
goods, and are pretty certain to
scan all the possibilities before mak-
ing a purchase. The woman who
is said to have asked to see some
two cent stamps is scarcely an
exaggerated case, for women nearly
always ask to see rather than to buy.
Thus they become highly critical
and experienced shoppers, always
making comparisons of price and
quality, pretty well able to take care
of themselves.

But they also require a tremen-
dous force of salespeople to watch
them while they paw over bargain
counters, and to answer their steady
flow of questions. In a haberdash-
er's, one man can sell more goods
in a day than six girls in a depart-
ment store patronized chiefly by
women.

The conditions inside the retail
store have undoubtedly been im-
proved by women. They insist upon
cleanliness, light and ventilation.
Goods must be attractively displayed

a menace than Mr. Roosevelt. There
is no possibility that Mr. Roosevelt's
wild and crazy jingoism will find
support in Congress, but Mr. Bryan's
fanatical opposition to sane and
prudent preparedness is backed by
dozens of Congressmen with votes.
The Roosevelt demagoguery is only

to please them, and they must re-
ceive solicitous personal attention.

So pleasing the women is the re-
tailer's first problem, but what
pleases the women in one part of
the country does not even interest
them in another. Probably no coun-
try in the world has such a com-
plicated retail problem as the United
States. Each section of the country
has its own tastes and prejudices,
and these are being constantly
modified by immigration. The re-
tailer must at once cater to these
whims of section, nationality and
custom, and must use his power
through advertising and suggestion
to modify them.

If you opened a grocery store in a
community where many of the peo-
ple were French, for example, it
would be useless to put in an exten-
sive line of breakfast foods. The
French do not eat them in their own
country, and they seldom learn how
over here. If the people you cater to
are mostly German, you can sell
them a great many sour foods, but if
they are English the dill pickles and
sauerkraut will be a drug on the
market, while sweet cakes and tea
will become staples.

These demands according to
nationality are comparatively easy to
discover and supply, but there are
many which are not so obvious or so
easily explained. For example, in
some sections nearly all people buy
carpets for their floors, while in
others they nearly all use rugs. In
some parts of the country you can
sell nothing but black tea, and in
others nothing but green. Some
whole cities wear extreme styles of
clothing, while in others conservative
styles prevail.

In Boston and New York, an egg
of a brown color is considered to be
particularly choice, while in San
Francisco only white eggs will sell in
the best markets.

Such peculiar whims and variations
of taste as these the retailer must
always watch and study. But he must
also remember that he has it in his
power greatly to modify them, and
that his success depends upon supply-
ing the consumer with what he needs
and with what he thinks he wants at
the lowest possible cost. Thus the
retailer may correct extravagant
tendencies and cultivate sensible ones
to his own profit and that of his
patrons.

A Chicago newspaper a couple of
years ago asked 30,000 housekeepers
why they had purchased certain food
products. The replies showed that 55
per cent of them were influenced by
what the retailers told them, 35 per
cent of them by advertising, and 6
per cent by the advice of friends. Thus
the retailer had a deciding influence
over the purchases made by a large
percentage of these women. So the
retailer must be ranked along with the
moving picture show, the public school
and the newspaper as a great molder
of taste. It is safe to say that in this
role he has hardly been appreciated.

Incidentally, these latter institutions
have gone a long way toward com-
plicating the retail problem. Formerly,
people's wants were few and unchang-
ing because they read and traveled
little. The increase of printed matter
first began bringing to them sugges-
tions of new needs and desires,
multiplying and varying demand in a
thousand ways.

The influence of popular artists,
such as Hitt, Christy, and Gibson,
with their correctly attired heroes and
heroines, has been tremendous. Doubt-
less the moving picture show, which
literally brings the whole world before
you for a dime, is the greatest in-
fluence of all. It shows you what all
sorts of people do for a living and for
pleasure, what they wear and how
their houses are furnished.

So the problem of the American re-
tailer is to supply a demand infinitely
varied in the first place, constantly
modified by immigration, and made
capricious by the widest possible dis-
semination of easily acquired knowl-
edge; while he in turn exercises a
tremendous counter influence through
his displays and advertisements. Yet
so engrossed have the American people
been with their efforts to control so-
called "Big Business," and with the
development of their immense pro-
ductivity, that they have never stopped
to inquire how the retailer is dis-
charging his great responsibilities.

vocal, but the Bryan demagoguery is the
balance of power in Congress if the
Republican minority chooses to put
partisanship first.

It is a situation that cannot be too
forcefully presented to the American
people for their own safety and
security.

U.S. Can Conquer The Panama Slides

Will the Panama Canal be a per-
manent success? And if it is to be a
permanent success, when will it be
opened?

These two questions have been
asked over and over again since the
present great slides began to block
the waterway.

The answer to the first question is:
Yes, the canal will be a success, the
slides will be conquered—and for-
gotten.

The answer to the second question
is: The canal will be opened to traffic
when the dredges have cleared the
channel and are gaining on the slides
so rapidly that Gen. Goethals feels
certain he will be able to keep the
channel clear. When that time will
be Gen. Goethals is not ready to say.
Perhaps as good a clue as you can
get is to be found in the fact that he
proposes to be on the job at least till
next July, and in the further fact
that nobody who knows him doubts
for an instant that he will stick until
the essential work is done. It is well
known that he is anxious to get away,
but when the news comes that he has
resigned you may take it for granted
that the problem has been worked
out, and the critical part of the busi-
ness accomplished.

Not All Culabra Cut Affected

The first thing to be understood
about the present movement of the
canal banks is the area affected. In
many quarters the notion seems to
exist that all of the Culabra Cut—now
named Gaillard Cut, in honor of the
army engineer who carried out the
work of making it—is subject to the
danger of obstruction by slides. The
fact is that Gaillard Cut is a channel
eight and three-quarter miles long,
dug across the Culabra Mountain. It
is the operation which carries the
water over the continental divide.
The elevation through which the cut
passes is so moderate that the banks
for eight and one-quarter miles are
comparatively low. There is no ap-
prehension of trouble in any part of
this eight and a quarter miles. It is
quite probable that there will be
slight movements of earth in the rainy
season here and there, but it is as
certain as anything can be that they
will not be sufficient to block the
canal, or cause any hindrance to
navigation. It has always been the
expectation of the engineers that there
would be more or less dredging to be
done as long as the waterway is in
existence, but not so much as to im-
pair the utility of the canal. So
much for the cut in general; that is,
for more than eight and a quarter
miles of it.

Now at one place, at the summit of
the continental divide, the hills are
considerably greater than they are at
any other part of the excavation. The
banks there are higher than they are
anywhere else, and they incline toward
the cut at a sharper angle. This
rising ground is called Gold Hill on
the east side of the cut, and on the
other bank are Contractors' Hill, Zion
Hill and Culabra Hill.

Eighty-one acres of earth is moving
toward the cut from the north side
of Gold Hill and 78.5 acres from the
opposite shore. Both movements
tend to one particular spot in the cut,
so that at one time a few weeks ago
the obstruction covered a space of
about 600 feet. It is now much less,
owing to the effectiveness of the
steam dredgers. A narrow opening,
sufficient for the passage of small
vessels, has been made already.

Slides Cover 160 Acres

In order to get into your mind a
picture of the space involved, please
remember that when the Canadian
Government was apportioning the
free lands of the Western prairies to
settlers, it divided every square mile
into four homesteads, each farm being
one-quarter of a mile square, and
containing exactly 160 acres. That is
the ordinary size of a Western farm
today. Now the present slides along
the Gaillard Cut are just about equal
to a Canadian farm—160 acres in all
—and they threatened the canal for a
distance of 2,200 feet.

In the formative period of the
earth a mass of molten matter shot
up through the surface and spread
out upon the ground. When it had
cooled and hardened into stone it was
shaped like a mushroom. The stem
of the mushroom was the core running
downward, and the top of the mush-
room was Gold Hill. Underlying all
of Gold Hill except the stem of the
mushroom is material much softer
and lighter than the material of the
hill itself. The excavation of the
canal took away part of the support
which had kept this mushroom in
place. The pressure was too great to
be withstood, and several years ago
the earth on the south side of Gold
Hill began to move toward the ex-
cavation. This movement was the
famous Culabra Slide, the greatest
of all the slides preceding the two
that are now attracting so much at-
tention.

Pessimism Not Justified

It is well to remember that nothing
which the prophets of evil are saying
about the canal today is more pes-
simistic than their predictions of two
or three years ago based on the con-
ditions then visible at Culabra. It
was then freely intimated that the
Culabra slide meant the failure of
the whole project, and the wisecracks
could give you chapter and verse for
the gloomiest conclusions. Yet
Culabra slide is a thing of the past,
and is in a fair way of being forgotten.
What occurred at Culabra was this:
The earth on the south side of Gold

Hill collapsed, the southern edge of
the mushroom crumpled and sloughed
off, and the process of dredging it
away was long and disheartening.
But the end came at last. The bank
finally reached the slope at which it
would rest—engineers call it the
"angle of repose"—and if there is
anything certain in this world it is
the fact that Culabra is stable and
secure.

That was what happened on the
south side of Gold Hill. The same
phenomenon is now manifesting itself
on the other edge of the mushroom.
The earth under the great stone ledge,
and for a certain distance beyond it,
being deprived of its natural support,
has broken loose and is in motion
toward the prism of the canal. A
similar condition exists on the west
bank at Zion Hill. Just as the
Culabra slide came to rest after a
certain amount of material had been
dredged away, so will the present
slides. This can be said without fear
of contradiction, because no other re-
sult is possible. There is an angle at
which any substance will lie still,
even when that substance forms the
banks of the Panama Canal. The
work will go on till that angle is
found, and the slopes of Gold
and Zion Hills settle for the ages yet to be.

May Move 13,000,000 Cubic Yards

This is what Gen. Goethals said in
his report as to the task ahead of him:
"As to the amounts involved, it is
difficult to make any reasonable esti-
mate. As already stated, when the
break occurred at Culabra in 1913 it
was estimated that 2,000,000 cubic
yards were involved, but before the
movement ceased 4,697,238 cubic yards
were taken out by steam shovel and
dredges in addition to upward of
1,000,000 cubic yards of material
which would have entered the prism
had it not been removed by sluicing."

"The length of the slides, which are
directly opposite each other, is ap-
proximately 2,200 feet. (The channel
through which is navigable with the
exception of 600 feet) the banks are
300 to 350 feet above sea-level on the
east and extend up to 480 feet above
sea-level on the west. The area of the
territory affected on the east side
covers eighty-one acres, and on the
west side 78.5 acres."

"Assuming that all material lying
above planes extending from the out-
side limits of the bottom of the prism
up to the limits of the breaks will
move into the cut 7,000,000 cubic
yards will have to be removed before
the slides are entirely stopped. Mr.
Comber, resident engineer of the
dredging division, assumed a surface
parallel to the surface existing on
October 14, the date of the last com-
plete survey, and forty-five feet below
it, on which basis 13,000,000 cubic
yards would be the quantity to be
handled."

"He thinks, however, that a mean
between the two amounts may be
more nearly correct, which was the
method of arriving at the 10,000,000
cubic yards figure which has ap-
peared in the press. It is at best only
a guess. It must not be inferred
from this that the canal will be closed
until this amount is dredged, for such
is not the case; on the contrary, it is
the intention to pass ships as soon as
a channel is secured through the re-
maining 600 feet, and there are reason-
able grounds for assuming that a
channel through the obstructed area
can be maintained."

Can Stop Slides—Absolutely

"It is certain that the troubles are
due to the failure of underlying strata,
because these were unable to bear
the weight that the banks brought
upon them. Under the circumstances,
it is difficult to understand the im-
pression that has gained credence in
some quarters that a sea-level canal
would have avoided the difficulties
encountered, since the cutting would
have been through the same material,
but at least eighty feet deeper."

"It is also certain that nothing can
stop the movements now in progress
until the angle of repose is reached
for the material under the conditions
that exist, and that this can be
reached only by removing the excess
amount of material. If experience
counts for aught, then that gained
in the handling of the slides and the
breaks that have occurred along the
line of the canal leaves no doubt that
the means adopted and now in use
will effect a cure in the slides that now
close the canal; furthermore, that,
when cured, no further trouble need
be anticipated from slides in this
locality."

That statement was made by Gen.
Goethals on November 15. It is the
word of a man who has always made
good. The writer of this article has
ventured to quote it and to add some-
thing of his own to it because he has
been familiar with the building of the
canal in all its stages, and is now
making his fifth visit to the Isthmus.
He feels that his experience has made
it somewhat easier for him than for
most people to understand the facts
and to appreciate the judgment of ex-
perts. It has been his privilege with-
in a few days to go over the great
slides foot by foot and to sail through
the great Gaillard Cut.

Unless you know what a slide looks
like after it has been cured it is diffi-
cult to realize that there have been
twenty-two of them in the cut, mostly
small and inconsiderable. The grass
is now growing over them, and their
evil course is run.

Three Classes of Slides
There have been three classes of
(Continued on Page 7)

-: 'That' and 'Which' -:

One error of writers that gets on
my nerves is the incorrect use of
"which" and "that," and especially of
"which" for "that," says a writer in
The New York Sun. Almost un-
iversally these words are used in-
differently as if they meant the same
thing, and a large percentage of
writers have an annoying preference
for "which" where they should use
"that," seeming to regard the former
as a more choice expression and as
lending more distinction to their
style. There is not the slightest ex-
cuse for this. We do not expect
writers to use a double negative for
an affirmative, and would consider
the habit the height of banality. Yet
this misuse of "which" is just as
banal.

Examples abound in almost any
book that may be picked up. The
following are taken at random from
the first books at hand. Speaking of
Pico della Mirandola, Pater ("The
Renaissance") says: "For the essence
of humanism is that belief, of which
he seems never to have doubted, that
nothing which has ever interested
living men and women can wholly
lose its vitality." He means
"nothing that has ever interested."
The two forms of expression do not
mean the same thing at all. "Nothing
which has ever interested" means
that nothing has always interested
men and women—an absurdity.

The translator of Jean Christophe
seems not to know that there is such
a word as "that," at least he seems
incapable of using it. In a preface,
speaking of Jean Christophe, he says:
"What was not true for him does
not exist; and as there are very
few of the processes of human
growth or decay which are not
analyzed, there is disclosed to the
reader the most comprehensive sur-
vey of modern life which has appear-
ed in literature in this century." There
is hardly a page of the transla-
tion that does not bristle with such
gaucheries of grammar.

In the introduction to Tolstoy's
"Childhood, Boyhood and Youth" it
is said: "As a series of pen pictures
of the author's early life this book
will, for many persons, convey more
than the fullest and most connected

autobiography of the same period
could have done. Still more, for
such persons, will it surpass any
study which could be written by the
most intimate friend or the most
enthusiastic disciple of the master.

Matthew Arnold ("On Translating
Homer") writes: "Instead of dis-
cussing Homer's (alleged) garrulity
as a general question I prefer to bring
to my mind some style which is
garrulous, and to ask myself whether
anything at all of the impression
made by that style is ever made by
the style of Homer. The following,
to take out of a thousand instances
the first which comes to hand," and
so forth.

If any one needs a rule on the sub-
ject the following, from the Editor's
Note to Cobbett's "English Gram-
mar," is clear enough: "'Who' and
'which' are properly the coordinating
relative pronouns, and 'that' is pro-
perly the restrictive relative pronoun.
Whenever a clause restricts, limits,
defines, qualifies the antecedent, i.e.,
whenever it is adjectival—explana-
tory in its functions, it should be in-
troduced with the relative pronoun
'that,' and not with 'which,' nor with
'who,' or 'whom.'"

I admit a certain attitude in bad
grammar, in fact I demand it.
Writing that is perfectly grammatical
is by the nature of the case pedantic,
it is "faultily faultless" and cannot
possess distinction. The best writers
are all "ungrammatical," using bad
grammar with taste, finesse and
distinction, as a musician uses dis-
ords of an artist ugliness, for
ugliness is in the grammar of
art and is required for the
best effects. "There is no ex-
cellent beauty that hath not some
strangeness in the proportions," says
Bacon. The highest skill, in any-
thing, is in knowing when and how
to violate the rules. Therefore I
would not have a writer never use
"which" for "that"; there are times
when higher considerations require
that it be done. My complaint is of
the habitual misuse of the words.
And my observation is that in most
instances the words are habitually
misused.

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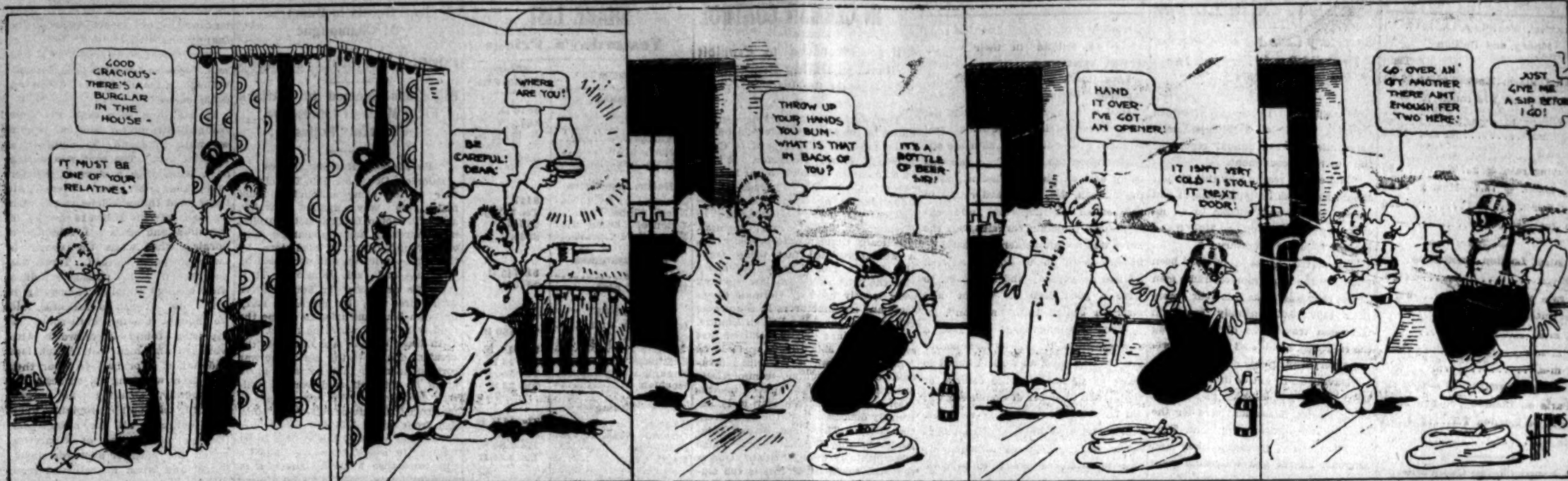
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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



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Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Hate Allowed to Grow Poisons the Human Body

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

"I HAVE noticed for years that a person who habitually indulges in hate almost invariably loses health, and also because I have a concrete example in a friend who for years has been an habitual, persistent hater, and who believed that hate is as warrantable in certain cases as love.



"This person, a woman, has been told many times that hate is an actual poison, but she has flouted the statement as a mere theory, and has vindictively replied, 'I shall hate all I want to.'

"She is now in the sere and yellow leaf, and that which should accompany old age as honor, love, obedience, troops of friends, she does not have. She is a victim of constant hallucinations, a confirmed hypochondriac, frequently exclaiming, 'Oh, I feel that my body is full of poison.'

"And so it is; the poison of hate. Her indulgence for so many years in hating people whom she didn't happen to like has actually poisoned her."

The writer of the above letter is a man in the prime of life, who has seen much of the world and has made a careful study of humanity. Whether or not he has identified himself with metaphysical organizations or studies, I do not know, but he is certainly in touch with that philosophy.

Dr. Elmer Gates, the renowned scientist, experimented with people who were given to gloom, anger and violence, and found that a virulent

poison could be extracted from a glass tube in which an individual of this type breathed.

Our thoughts produce our emotions; our emotions affect every cell in the body and every emanation. We are physically, mentally, morally what our thoughts make us.

The habit of disliking is like any other habit, and can be cultivated and cured as we may will. There are, of course, here and there individuals who are almost absolutely unlovable and irritating.

To avoid close association with such individuals, to wish them well, to declare for them a consciousness of their own short-comings and the power to overcome them and to develop the lovable qualities, is better than to continually dwell upon their faults and to indulge in hatred and ill-will toward them.

The moment we observe a disagreeable quality in another human being we should make a mental inventory of our own dispositions and habits in order to discover whether we, also, possess this fault. It is not an unusual thing for an individual to severely condemn another for the very fault which is a glaring blemish in his own character.

A woman who was the absolute incarnation of selfishness, so self-centred that she could never see beyond her own little personality, was forever bemoaning the selfishness of those who surrounded her. Study yourself then, carefully and mercilessly, before you study another's faults.

The present hideous condition of the world was caused by hateful thoughts in the minds of individuals which finally affected the national mind. Hate produces disease and is death-dealing and destructive. From a magazine entitled "The Key to Fundamentals" the following quotation is pertinent:

"Let us preach peace, talk peace,

think peace and sing peace. Let us establish in the cosmic mind a powerful thought wave that shall overcome the force of the cannon, or the destruction of the dreaded shell. Let every village, town and city call together, with life and drum, every singer that can sing, and every musician that can play, and let us have wonderful musical performances and peace festivals everywhere.

"For as sure as the life and drum and brass band lead men to the slaughter, so sure will the cosmic mind, thus attuned to peace by the musical demonstration, end this terrible carnage.

"But one thing is positive: that as sure as the fermenting state of the cosmic mind has caused this war, so sure will that cosmic mind stop it, if we, each and all of us, change our attitude toward our neighbors, coordinating our aims in universal love for humanity.

"And then when peace has been established, instead of desiring the annihilation of the middleman, let us change our system of industry, trade and finance, until this erroneous creation of ours—the middleman—is no longer necessitated."

U.S. Can Conquer The Panama Slides

(Continued from Page 6)

earth movement on the shores of the canal—first, slides which were caused merely by the effort of the banks to find the angle of repose; second, slides of earth resting upon a rock foundation that were dislodged by rain or by the canal excavation; and third,

slides caused by the giving way of weak underlying strata. Slides of the third class are called "breaks" and are the most serious of all. It is this condition which exists at Gold Hill and Zion Hill and which was the underlying reason for the trouble at Cucaracha.

The experience gained in dealing with "breaks" in the past enables the engineers to predict the course of the present "breaks." When a "break" has cleaned up, you see a semi-circular field sloping gently to the prism of the canal, and at the back of it a great depression hollowed out, so that if there should ever be a movement of earth still further up the bank there would be a basin to catch it and prevent it from doing mischief. There are several such landmarks along the canal. Their

formation is always the same, the cause which led to them is always the same. When the present trouble is over, the cure will be permanent. The job will be done for ever.

The really great task of canal building was accomplished when the water was turned into the Gaillard Cut two years ago. What remains is simply the cleaning up, and Gen. Goethals means to see it through. He was never too much elated over commendation, though few have been more lavishly praised than he, and I suspect he is not greatly concerned over the back wave of doubt and distrust that followed the appearance of the latest slides. His pride being in his work rather than in any fleeting public judgment of it, he can afford to wait for the verdict and for a complete and lasting justification.

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Tint cards and further particulars

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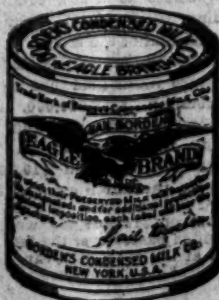
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 18, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Mexican Dollars: Market rate	72.50
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	per tael 1912
Sovereigns:	
buying rate @ 2-7 1/2 Tls.	7.65
Exch. @ 72 1/2-Mex. \$	10.52
Peking Bar	390
Native Interest	—

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	26 1/2 d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
\$ m-a.	%
4 m-a.	%
6 m-a.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-a.	—
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 28.02
Ex. N.Y. on London	T.T. \$ 4.76 1/2
Consols	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 2-7 1/2
London	Demand 2-7 1/2
India	T.T. 194
Paris	T.T. 364 1/2
Paris	Demand 364 1/2
Hamburg	T.T. —
Hamburg	Demand —
New York	T.T. 62
New York	Demand 62 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 74 1/2
Japan	T.T. 80 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 146 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-a. Ctds. 2-8 1/2
London	4 m-a. Docy. 2-8 1/2
London	6 m-a. Ctds. 2-8 1/2
London	6 m-a. Docy. 2-8 1/2
Paris	4 m-a. 382 1/2
Hamburg	4 m-a. —
New York	4 m-a. 84 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE

For February	
\$1-Hk. Tls.	6.80
Hk. Tls. 1-Franc	4.09
1-Mark	3.07
Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls.	1.43
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen	1.39
" 1-Rupiah	2.21
" 1-Rouble	2.35
" 1-Mex. \$	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange

Bank of China

(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.4875

Chinese Dollars, 72.40

On Peking, Demand, 105 1/2

On Tientsin, Demand, 105 1/2

On Newchwang, Demand, 81 1/2

On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/2

On Chungking, Demand, 109

On Nanchang, Demand, 72 1/2

On Foochow, Demand, 98 1/2

On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/2

On Swatow, Demand, 97 1/2

On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 62 1/2

On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72 1/2

On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 87 1/2

February 18, 1916

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, February 17.—Today's rubber prices are as follows:—

Plantation, First Latex

Spot 3s. 7d. Paid

April to June delivery 3s. 7d. Paid

Tendency of market Quieter after firm

Last Quotation, London, February 16.

Spot 3s. 6 1/2d. Paid

April to June delivery 3s. 6 1/2d. Paid

Tendency of market Quieter and rather irregular

PERMATA RUBBER ESTATE

Mr. J. H. Richards, secretary of the

Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd., informs us that according to mail advice

received from the Estate, the estimated output of dry rubber for the month of

January is 5,800 pounds.

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Millions Spent In U.S. Instead Of In Europe

Secretary Lane Wants Congress To Build Roads Through The National Parks

Washington, December 17.—"See America first" is Secretary Lane's exhortation in the annual report of the Interior Department.

"There is no reason why this Nation should not make its public health and scenic domain as available to all its citizens as Switzerland and Italy make theirs," says the Secretary.

"Then, too, he says he has been told by 'the sober minded traffic men of the railroads' that this year 'more than \$100,000,000 usually spent in European travel was divided among the railroads, hotels and their supporting enterprises in this country."

"Having an incentive in the Exposition on the Pacific Coast and Europe being closed, thousands have for the first time crossed the continent. That such mountains, glaciers, lakes and canyons, forests and waterfalls were to be found in this country was a revelation to them."

Speaking of the National parks Mr. Lane says:

"If Congress will but make the funds available for the construction of roads over which automobiles may travel with safety (for all the parks are now open to motors) and for trails to hunt out the hidden places of beauty and dignity, we may expect that year by year these parks will become a more precious possession of the people, holding them to the further discovery of America and making them still prouder of its resources, aesthetic as well as material."

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, February 18, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Telephones Tls. 97.00

Batu Anams Tls. 2.35

Batu Anams Tls. 2.30

Bates Tls. 2.00

Bates Tls. 2.02 1/2

Consolidated Tls. 5.25

Almas Tls. 18.25

Direct Business Reported

Langkats Tls. 38.50

Langkats Tls. 38.25

New Engineering Tls. 10.25

Consolidated Tls. 5.00

Karans Tls. 18.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, February 18, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Consolidateds Tls. 5.30 cash

Consolidateds Tls. 5.25 cash

Consolidateds Tls. 5.50 March

Consolidateds Tls. 5.40 March

Anglo Javans Tls. 16.55 cash

Anglo Javans Tls. 16.25 cash

Anglo Javans Tls. 16.60 February

Kiebangs Tls. 1.72 1/2 cash

Karans Tls. 18.00 cash

Dominions Tls. 18.00 cash

Repahs Tls. 1.80 cash

Soy Chees Tls. 47.00 cash

Direct

Philippines Tls. 2.70 cash

Soy Chees Tls. 47.00 March

Langkats Tls. 38.50 cash

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than

10 1/2 Millions of Taels

to its policyholders, and the Company's

books showed over

31 1/2 Millions of Taels.

Assurances in force on March 31st,

1915, when the total Assets stood at

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The undersigned, as agents for

the above company, are prepared to

grant policies against Fire on For-

eign and Native Risk at Current

Rates.

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Piece Goods Market

Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co., Ltd.,

write as follows in their weekly

market report:—

Local Market.—As was confidently expected, business in piece goods opened with much vigour after the New Year holidays and the real strength of the demand was made apparent when the Kung Ping sale was being held on the 15th instant; after the auction, dealers rushed round to the offices of importers and endeavoured to obtain bargains, but the move was not altogether successful as holders were found to be as well advised as anybody and moreover, to have a good deal of weight and strength behind their "no can".

Since the opening of the year a good quittance in one way and another has been effected, as we had hoped to show by figures, but the returns of the British Chamber of Commerce will not be available today, so we must still exercise patience, and feast ourselves on the joys of anticipation; this however, is going to be done without waste of printers' ink.

In our last issue we devoted a few lines to the subject of the annual meeting of the trade on the reopening of the market after the New Year festivities, and we are pleased to find our figures and so on, were "facts" which were very close to the truth as they should have been, seeing they were obtained from the fountain itself and were not based upon hearsay or our own imagination.

To enlarge a little, we may add, that 1915 promised to be a year of utter disaster to all engaged in the Piece Goods trade, but a turn for the better took place in the autumn which was largely helped by a rise in Silver, and this change it may be calculated, worked so favourably that many dealers holding unfulfilled contracts, were able to implement them with little or no loss to themselves, and in some cases good profits were realized, which averaged out the year's operations and left perhaps a small deficit, or a small profit as the case might be. Incidentally the improvement enabled many importers who were loaded up with the goods of runaway buyers, to clear themselves of all carrying charges and interest and sometimes to make a modicum of profit; but that "fortunes" were made or were possible, is out of the question.

On the other hand holders of stocks today may be congratulated, as hand-some profits (not "fortunes") will no doubt be made out of such holdings; they certainly deserve all that they can squeeze, as nothing but bad luck has been their lot since the spring of 1910. If the political situation were a little more settled, the good turn that has been taken, would have been far more pronounced and the great markets of Szechuen would have had their buyers on the spot, but unfortunately they are precluded from participating for the present, owing the Yunnan troubles that are threatening the peace of that huge neighbouring province.

Java Consolidated, Ltd.

To Pay 20 p. c. Dividend

We are informed by Messrs. J. A. Wattie and Co., Ltd., that at a meeting of the board of directors of the Java Consolidated Rubber and Coffee Estates, Ltd., held on February 18, 1916, it was decided to recommend at the forthcoming annual general meeting of shareholders the payment of a dividend of 20 per cent., equal to Taels 1.50 per share for the year ended December 31, 1915.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, February 17.—Today's cotton prices are as follows:—

Mid-Americans, Spot 7.59d.

March-April 7.54d.

October-November 7.32d.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, February 17.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 27 per cent.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

BRITISH COMPANIES

IN GERMAN CONTROL

Bill Is Introduced to Prohibit Business During Progress Of the War

The Earl of Halsbury has introduced in the House of Lords a bill to make provision with regard to Companies of enemy character. It is a short measure intended to put in their proper place those pseudo-British undertakings, which, though duly registered at Somerset House, are in directorate, capital and business, practically German enterprises. It is a well-appreciated fact today (says the British Ironmongers' Chronicle) that the British company law has been very largely used by German financiers and manufacturers in the peaceful penetration of the British Empire. It is only since the war started that how complete was the German invasion of this country, commercially speaking. Even now, sixteen months after the start of the war it is extremely difficult to sort the goods from the sheep. There are British companies bearing German names which are admittedly wholly British. One of the best examples of this is the old-established Sheffield steel firm of Seeborn and Dieckstaht, which has just resolved to rid itself of the Teutonic taint by changing its name to Arthur Balfour and Co., Ltd. There are, however, many instances of undertakings directed by German brains, and financed by German capital, bearing emphatically British titles, although the main part of their business was the marketing in this country and in the Dominions Overseas of German manufacture.

It has been laid down in the law courts that a business registered under the companies' act, no matter if the overwhelming majority of its shareholders are of enemy character, is a British company, and therefore entitled to carry on without interference or restriction, other than that provision is made that no part of its profits shall be remitted to enemy shareholders abroad so long as the war lasts. It has been clear to British businessmen that this effectively protects the fabric of German business in this country during the war, and will enable them as soon as peace is signed to direct operations for getting back their trade in the British markets with the least waste of time and all the advantages of running organisations.

Lord Halsbury's bill seeks to apply a remedy by directing that: "where it shall appear to the Attorney-General that any company registered in the United Kingdom is, owing to the character of its directors or of its shareholders, or to any other cause, of a predominantly enemy character, he shall present a petition to His Majesty in Council praying that such company may be declared to be an enemy company. Any officer or shareholder of the company not being an enemy of His Majesty, may enter a caveat, addressed to the Registrar of the Council, against such declaration."

It is provided that if under this measure a company registered in the United Kingdom is declared to be an enemy company "it shall henceforth during the present War be deemed to be an enemy within the meaning of all Royal Proclamations and Statutes dealing with trading with the enemy, and all such disabilities and other consequences, whether at common law or under any Royal Proclamation or statute, shall attach to the company and its property, and to any dealings by or with such company, as if it were a company incorporated and carrying on business in an enemy country."

FINE GOLD FROM JAPAN

San Francisco, January 22.—Never

has there been such flow of gold into San Francisco as is now coming in, according to T. W. H. Shanahan, superintendent of the Mint.

At present the Mint has stored in its treasure vaults gold bullion and coin totalling \$358,000,000. From every direction more gold and silver is piling into this city in daily amounts ranging from \$10,000 to \$60,000, the latter amount being a record for one day's receipts. A total of \$119,549,569 worth of gold bullion passed over the receiving counter at the Mint last year, an increase of about \$72,000,000 over the gold receipts of 1914.

The finest gold is making its way into the country from Japan. This gold, in the Japanese yen, according to Shanahan, is 900 fine, the same standard as that of American gold and upon receipt of the Japanese shipments, following the usual precautionary measures, it is turned almost immediately into United States coin. The Chinese gold has been coming into the country in the form of small gold bars ranging from 980 to 970 fine. The Australian and New Zealand shipments are divided between the English sovereigns and gold bars. The bars received from the foreign countries average 85 ounces. The gold in the English sovereign is rated at 916 2 3 fine, but the coin does not meet the value of the American standard because of the alloy.

Upon receipt of the coin shipments, the money is melted into bars and assayed, and payment then made on weight and fineness.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS

SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK

Closing Quotations

Banks

H. K. & S. B. \$810 B.

Chartered 252.

Russo-Asiatic N. 187 1/2.

Cathay, ordy. 2.

Cathay, pref. 6.80.

Marine Insurance

Canton \$417

North China Tls. 182 1/2.

Union of Canton 850 B.

Yangtze \$265.

Fire Insurance

China Fire \$157 1/2 B.

Hongkong Fire \$410 S.

Shipping

Indo-China Pref. Tls. 130 B.

Indo-China Def. 378. 60.

"Shell" 960. 60. S.

Shanghai Tug Tls. 15 B.

Shanghai Tug Tls. 54.

Kochien Tls. 22 S.

Mining

Kaiping Tls. 11 1/2 B.

Oriental Coma. 37 1/2. 60.

Philippine Tls. 2.55 S.

Raub Tls. 3.30 B.

Docks

Hongkong Dock old \$ 80 B.

Shanghai Dock now \$85 B.

New Eng. Works Tls. 63 1/2 B.

Tls. 10 B.

Wharves

Shanghai Wharf Tls. 93 B.

Hongkong Wharf \$74 1/2 B.

Lands and Hotels

Anglo-French Land. Tls. 107 S.

China Land Tls. 50 N.

Shanghai Land Tls. 107.

Wei-hai-wei Land. Tls. 3.

Central Stores Tls. 80 B.

China Realty (ord.) Tls. 52 B.

China Realty (pref.) Tls. 52 B.

Cotton Mills

E-wo Tls. 140 B.

E-wo Pref. Tls. 111.

International Tls. 70 B.

International Pref. Tls. 76.

Laou-kung-mow Tls. 70 B.

Soy Chee Tls. 46 B.

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 90 B.

Kung Yik Tls. 13 B.

Yangtsepo Tls. 5 1/2 B.

Yangtsepo Pref. Tls. 111.

Industrials

Anglo-German Bry. \$95 N.

Butler Tls. Tls. 25 N.

China Flour Mill Tls. 6 S.

China Sugar \$137 B.

Green Island \$10.05 B.

Langkats Tls. 38 1/2 B.

Major Bros. Tls. 5.

Shanghai Sumatra Tls. 135.

Stores

Hall & Holtz \$16 B

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
33 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.M.G.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goshen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amoy Hongkong Peking
Bankok Hanoi Penang
Batavia Ipoh Puket
Bombay Karachi Rangoon
Calcutta Kiang Saigon
Canton Kobe Seremban
Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai
Colombo Madras Singapore
Delhi Malacca Sourabaya
Fochow Hankow Tientsin
Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)
Yokohama Hankow

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Batambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mongtze Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Pondichery Peking Tourane
Haiphong Papeete
Hankow Pnom-Penh

Branches:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT.

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tails and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
\$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
Hon. D. Landale, Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. [Chairman]
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking
Bankok Johore Penang
Batavia Kobe Rangoon
Bombay Kuala Lumpur
Calcutta S. Francisco
Canton London Shanghai
Colombo Lyons Singapore
Fochow Malacca Sourabaya
Hankow Manila Tientsin
Harbin Nagasaki
Hioio New York Yokohama

London Branches:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 32,000,000

Capital contributed by Kpg. Tia. the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PARMONAD

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E. C.

Branches:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.
HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Hankow Peking
Calcutta Hankow Shanghai
Changchun Harbin Tientsin
(Kwan-Hongkong Tientsin)
Chendse Newchwang Vladivostok
Chefoo Nicolayowak Yokohama
Daiyu (Dairen) O-A

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tails, Dollars, and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZERSKI,

Q. CARRERE,

Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$100,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality. Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 3%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHOW,

General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
21, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$3,250,000

Reserve and Undivided Profits U.S. \$2,110,000

London Branches:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,

Manager

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/4 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tails, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital France 45,000,000

1/3 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,

Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1830.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up 30,000,000

Reserve Fund 20,000,000

London Branches:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshan London Port Arthur
Bombay Laoyang S. Francisco
Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney
Changchun Lyons Sinaifu
Daiyu Mukden Tientsin
Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin
Harbin Newchwang Tokio
Hongkong New York Tientsin
Hiohoku Osaka
Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercanti's Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorized Capital \$1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 500,000

Bankers:

BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,

Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Glds. 50,000,000 (about 14,187,000)

Reserve Fund—

Glds. 9,237,150 (about 1769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

BandjermasinPadang Soerakarta
Bandoeng PalembangTandjongBalei
Cheribon PekalonganTebing-Tinggi
Djember Penang Tegal
Djakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong
Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap
Kota-Radia Semarang Weltevreden
Makassar Singapore
Medan Soerabala

London Branches:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tails and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

J. R. BIER KINDEREN, Manager.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

23 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3393-4402.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital \$20,000,000.00

Subscribed Capital 14,000,000.00

Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00

Liabilities 10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-ph, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M.A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:
Amsterdam Manila Seattle
Bangkok Malta Somarag
Batavia Melbourne Singapore
Benkoen Milan Soerabaya
Bombay Moscow Sydney
Calcutta New York Tokio
Cheribon Osaka Vladivostok
Hongkong Padang Wellington
Hiohoku Paris Yokohama
London Rangoon
Macassar San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tails and Dollars; interest allowed in Tails at 2 1/4 per cent. per annum, in Dollars at 1 1/2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance of over Tails or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.

YOSHIO CHIN, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shashi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,

2 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tails at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,

Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tails 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tails and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5555.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 1,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.

For 6 months at 4% per annum.

For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment)
have been favoured with instructions from

THE CONCERNED
to sell within the premises
134-135A, Szechuen Road,
(1st FLOOR)
ON
Thursday, the 24th February,
at 10 a.m.
and continuing at 2 30 p.m.

The whole of the
EXCELLENT
Household Furniture and Requisites

(All in splendid condition and nearly new).
Comprising:—

DRAWING ROOM.—Large Axminster Carpet, Japanese Carved Cherry Wood Escritoire, Canton Blackwood Center Table, Chairs, Marble Top Flower Stands, Tientsin Rugs, Green Saddle Bag Upholstered Suite, Screen, Pictures.

DINING ROOM.—Unpolished Teak Large Sideboard, Teakwood Extension Dining Table, Teakwood Dining Room Chairs, Bevelled Mirror Overmantel, Escritoire, Sofa, Easy Chairs, Pictures, Dinner Service, etc.

BED ROOMS.—Mahogany Stained Teak Suites, fitted with Bevelled Mirrors, Solid Double and Single Brass Mounted Bedsteads, etc.

OFFICE FURNITURE.—One Large Safe, Desks, Revolving Chairs, Cabinets, etc., etc.,
Pantry and Kitchen requisites as usual. Electric Fittings throughout;

and
One Fine Toned Piano, by Thomas Oetzmann, London.
One Oliver Typewriter, nearly New.

One Large American Safe.
One Salamandre Stove.

On View on Tuesday and Wednesday, when Catalogues will be ready.

MADAME CECILE

Ladies' Dress Maker
Latest Models
Style and Fit Guaranteed.
A trial order solicited
42, East Broadway

Wa Lee & Co., Ltd.

Furniture Manufacturers,
Upholsterers, Decorators,
And General Importers.

We have special bargains to offer, and give every care and attention to customers' requirements.

The quality and style of our goods are first-class, and we offer the best possible value for prompt Cash.

Outport orders receive prompt attention.

P375, Nanking Road
(Corner of Yunnan Road)
Telephone No. 4470

NOTICE

The Firm of
WALTER DUNN & Co.

have moved to
new premises

No. A133, Szechuen Road
Telephone 805

MOTOR?
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO

Business and Official Notices

REMOVAL NOTICE

We have removed our offices and godown to 73, Szechuen Road, in the building adjoining the Noel, Murray Auction Rooms.

GARNER, QUELCH & Co.

Wine Merchants
Telephone 2021
73, Szechuen Road

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Six Per Cent Debentures (1909)

The Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from 22nd instant to 28th instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Mr. Warrin B. Haughwout has under general power of attorney assumed from date the general management of the business of the undersigned at Shanghai, China.

February 16th, 1916.

MARKT & COMPANY
(Shanghai), Ltd.

(Incorporated under laws of New Jersey, U.S.A.)

SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITERS

Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Underwood Typewriter Department.
B-202, KIANGSE ROAD
'Phone 3805

RIBBONS FOR ALL KINDS OF MACHINES

Newly Opened
Russian Provision Store

Fresh Russian Provisions and all kinds of Russian Liquors and Vodka at Moderate Prices

G. GOTKIN
918, Broadway

Willard
Don't Put It Off
If your storage battery ever shows the least sign of fatigue—see us at once. A quarter spent now may save dollars later.
H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.
TEL 2686
Free inspection of any battery at any time

ASTOR HOUSE
February 22, 1916
Washington Birthday BALL AND SUPPER
Full Orchestra, conducted by Mr. J. Inokay
TICKETS, \$3.00 EACH, may be obtained at Hotel Office.

British Government 5 Per Cent. Exchequer Bonds.

H. B. M's Treasury have given notice of an unlimited issue of Exchequer Bonds bearing interest at 5% per annum, to be issued at par and redeemable in five years, free of all taxes to foreign residents. Bonds are in denominations of £5, £20, £50 and £100.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation are prepared to telegraph applications for the Bonds free of charge. Further particulars can be obtained at the Bank.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

A. STEPHEN,
Manager.
Shanghai, 17th January, 1916.

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

NOTICE.

A copy of the
Remington Typewriter Company
Calendar for 1916
will be sent FREE on application.

MUSTARD & CO.
22, Museum Road,
SHANGHAI,
The Typewriter House.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this branch, will be closed from the 7th to the 19th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,
A. STEPHEN,
Manager.
Shanghai, 24th January, 1916.

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

NOTICE is hereby given to Bondholders that from this date all receipts for Premiums will be signed by:

Mr. M. SPEELMAN
and
Mr. JULES WANG

LYCEUM THEATRE

Saturday, March 11, 1916.

A GRAND CONCERT

will be given by

OSCAR STROK

A well-known Pianist Virtuoso.

Kindly assisted by:

Mrs. Burrett,
Mrs. Isenman,
Mrs. Thoresen,
Mr. Curry,
Mr. Speelman.

Booking at Moutrie's.
8777

NEWLY OPENED

MADAME PRONAY'S

Millinery Department,
17, Nanking Road
Latest Models
Style and Fit Guaranteed.

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants..... 2
Clerks..... 42
Typists..... 2
Overseers..... 18
Stenographers..... 3
Watchmen..... 3
Printer..... 1

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

Mr. Asquith Asking
£400,000,000 Credit

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 17.—The Daily Telegraph states that, on Monday, Mr. Asquith will ask the House for a credit, possibly of £400,000,000, the largest in history.

Consul-General and Mrs Sammons Return

(Continued from Page 1)
hal on the Tenyo. Judge C. S. Lobingier, who went to Canton for a hearing of the United States court for China, is expected to return within a few days.

The All-China football team also returned on the Tenyo Maru from the Manila Carnival. They were in good spirits—but they brought no laurel wreath with them. They played two games and lost both. The first was with the Auroras a mixed team of Filipinos and Americans. The score was 4 to 0 in favor of the Auroras. The second was with the Bohemians, a foreign team, which the Chinese lost 3 to 0. Dr. Morrison, physical instructor at Nanyang College, went with the team. He explained that the sea trip, with the hot Manila weather and lack of team work caused the downfall of the All-China team. Seven of the men were from the Nanyang championship team, three from St. John's, one from Nanking and one from Soochow.

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 9

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

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Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated, facing the Gardens.
"A home from home"
Telephone 3482

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TRANSLATIONS

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